

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

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GROMYKO, OTHERS ON U.S. FOREIGN, MILITARY POLICIES

OW210652 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1421 GMT 19 Jan 84

[Text] Stockholm, 18 Jan (XINHUA) -- Soviet Foreign Affairs Minister Gromyko and foreign ministers of other countries today took the floor at the Stockholm Conference on European Security and Disarmament. In his speech, Gromyko sharply attacked U.S. foreign and military policies, saying that the deployment of modern U.S. missiles in Europe "has undermined European security." He added: "If the United States and other NATO states are willing to return to the status prior to the deployment of U.S. intermediate missiles in Europe, the USSR is also ready to do likewise."

He said: "It is the U.S. Government's fault that caused the termination of the Soviet-U.S. dialogue on limiting nuclear weapons in Europe." He stated that, as before, the USSR today still stands for settling major international issues at the negotiation table, but that the USSR "stands for serious negotiations and opposes using negotiations as a screen to cover up military schemes." He criticized U.S. President Reagan's speech on U.S.-Soviet relations as "covering up policies with words." Gromyko also criticized the U.S. Middle East and Central America policies. Commenting on the Stockholm conference, Gromyko said that the USSR "is willing to make constructive study of a whole series of measures covering a wide area of promoting trust and security." He said that "the role of the conference must be effectively brought into play in Europe's search for the strengthening of international trust and security."

In their speeches, foreign ministers of some countries condemned the two major military blocs -- NATO and the Warsaw Pact -- especially the United States and the USSR, for escalating the threat of war. Austrian Foreign Minister Linc said that the reason behind the deterioration of East-West relations is "the excessive expansion of armament by the most armed countries." He added that the reason for the failure of the arms control efforts hitherto was "due to the extreme distrust between the two superpowers and their aggressive tendency." Yugoslav Foreign Minister Mojsos pointed out in his speech that the "primary responsibility" for easing the European situation rests with the United States, the USSR and their allies. He also indicated that the neutral and nonaligned countries "will also put forward their proposals in due course of time."

PRC GATT DELEGATE HITS U.S. TEXTILE CONTROLS

OW200642 Beijing XINHUA in English 0630 GMT 20 Jan 84

[Excerpts] Geneva, January 19 (XINHUA) -- The committee of textiles of the General Agreement of Tariffs and Trade (GATT) held a special meeting here today to discuss developments in connection with the 1981 protocol on the prolongation of the arrangement concerning international textile trade, particularly the eventual effect on the new U.S. restrictions on textile imports.

The Chinese delegate Zhao Gongda stressed in his speech that "together with other exporting countries, China is also deeply concerned about the new restrictions." "Shortly after the signing of the Sino-U.S. bilateral textile trade agreement, the United States has imposed anti-dumping duties on two of our products and has called for consultations on nine new categories of products. Now it has announced this new decision on restriction which has the effect of reinforcing protectionism. The relevant parties in China are closely following the developments," he added.

Many representatives have urged the textile committee to take necessary measures to carry out seriously the arrangement of international textile trade. China attended the textile committee meeting for the first time after joining the arrangement and the 1981 protocol on 15 December 1983.

OLYMPIC STUDY TEAM LEAVES FOR LOS ANGELES

OW140652 Beijing XINHUA in English 0647 GMT 14 Jan 84

[Text] Beijing, January 14 (XINHUA) -- A seven-member Chinese Olympic study mission led by Chen Xian, vice-president of the Chinese Olympic Committee, left here today for Los Angeles, the United States to study the competition venues, equipment, accommodation and traffic conditions for the 1984 summer Olympic games.

U.S. CONDUCTS TEST OF ANTISATELLITE MISSILE

OW221231 Beijing XINHUA in English 0752 GMT 22 Jan 84

[Text] Washington, January 21 (XINHUA) -- The United States today conducted its first flight test of an anti-satellite missile, a U.S. Air Force spokesman announced. The missile was launched from a F-15 flying out of Edwards Air Force Base, California, the spokesman, Ron Rand, said. The test, with no target involved, was conducted in air space over a certain area of California. Specific details of the test and the test results are classified.

The new U.S. weapon system reportedly uses a 6-meter (18-foot), three-stage rocket carried beneath a F-15, U.S. Air Force's top fighter. After being launched from an altitude of about 18,300 meters (60,000 feet), the missile flies toward the target with a small homing vehicle designed to destroy the enemy satellite by high-speed impact. The spokesman said there have been 15 tests up to now, in which the missile was carried on the F-15, but this was the first time the missile has been launched from the plane.

U.S. defense officials noted the 4-billion-dollar system could be operational by 1987. The Soviet Union has already deployed an operational anti-satellite missile system, they argued. Arms control activists in this country oppose testing the new weapon system, contending that the action will lead to a new weapons race and increase the chance of a nuclear war. A group of U.S. scientists issued a statement today calling for an end to the test and a ban on the missile by the two superpowers.

U.S. LIFTS SOME SANCTIONS AGAINST POLAND

OW200728 Beijing XINHUA in English 0646 GMT 20 Jan 84

[Text] Washington, January 19 (XINHUA) -- President Ronald Reagan has decided to lift some of the economic sanctions he imposed against Poland in 1981 when the administration condemned the so-called crackdown on the Solidarity movement by the Polish Government.

At a regular briefing, State Department spokesman Alan Romberg said today that President Reagan's decision included permitting the landing of Polish charter flights in the United States and lifting the ban on fishing by Polish vessels in U.S. waters. The decision, he said, was in response to an appeal last month from Lech Walesa, leader of Poland's Solidarity Trade Union. Other factors were "the release of the vast majority of political prisoners" in Poland and the "successful visit" by Pope John II last year to that country.

But Romberg alleged that because "very serious human rights problems" remain in Poland, some other U.S. sanctions remain in place, such as a freeze on new credits and loans to Poland, suspension of landing rights for regularly scheduled flights for the Polish airline in the United States and a ban on scientific exchanges between the two countries. The President hoped, Romberg said, that the administration's action will help contribute to "the process of reconciliation" and the improvement of "human rights" in Poland. The other sanctions will be lifted in the near future as the situation in Poland would have improved sufficiently, he added.

RAILWAYS MINISTER CHEN LEAVES FOR DPRK VISIT

OW211154 Beijing XINHUA in English 1036 GMT 21 Jan 84

[Text] Beijing, January 21 (XINHUA) -- A Chinese railway delegation led by Minister of Railways Chen Puru left here by train this afternoon for Pyongyang to attend celebrations marking the 30th anniversary of the signing of the Sino-Korean border railway agreement and pay a one-week friendly visit to Korea.

AFP CITES OFFICIAL ON KOREAN PENINSULA TALKS

BK200846 Hong Kong AFP in English 0744 GMT 20 Jan 84

[By Charles Antoine de Nericiat]

[Text] Beijing, Jan 20 (AFP) -- China plans to play a role in finding a settlement for the divided Korean Peninsula and totally supports North Korea's proposal for tripartite talks on the issue, a senior Chinese foreign affairs official has told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE.

Huan Xiang, vice chairman of the National People's Congress Foreign Affairs Committee, did not comment on the U.S. proposal for four-way talks, but diplomats here saw his remarks as a sign of renewed diplomatic activity in Beijing on the Korean issue.

Mr. Huan reiterated Beijing's "total" support for Pyongyang's recent proposal for discussions involving North and South Korea and the United States. But asked about U.S. President Ronald Reagan's subsequent proposal for talks which would also include China, made during Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang's just-ended visit to the United States, Mr. Huan merely pointed to Mr. Zhao's statement when interviewed by U.S. TV networks. "No-one has asked China to participate in such negotiations and we haven't considered this possibility," Mr Zhao said.

Mr Huan said that China was keenly interested in peace and stability on the Korean Peninsula. "China therefore favors a peaceful solution to the Korean question, and plans to make efforts to play a role. That role and how it would be played depends on the development of the situation," he added. In the interview made this week, Mr Huan did not explain under which conditions China would involve itself.

China fought alongside North Korea in the 1950-53 Korean war. Despite the close alliance between Beijing and Pyongyang, China has in recent years made contacts with South Korea although the two countries have no diplomatic relations. There have been indirect commercial exchanges and a significant contact was made with the trip to Seoul by the head of the Civil Aviation Administration of China, China's flag carrier, to negotiate the return of a Chinese airliner and passengers hijacked to South Korea last May.

Last year, a South Korean official took part in a United Nations-sponsored seminar in China, apparently the first Seoul official to visit the country since the communist takeover in 1949.

During U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger's visit here last September, China's top leader Deng Xiaoping recommended that China and the United States cooperate to create conditions favourable for a peaceful reunification of Korea.

However, developments on the issue suffered a serious setback last October when a bomb attack in Rangoon killed 17 visiting South Korean officials. Burma, also a close ally of China, blamed North Korea for the incident and broke off diplomatic ties with Pyongyang.

Mr. Huan, who at age 75 can look back on a distinguished diplomatic career, reiterated Beijing's traditional demand for a withdrawal of the 40,000 U.S. troops stationed in South Korea. "(The troops) are a factor of instability which increases the threat to peace in the region," he said, recalling that North Korea had declared it did not intend to attack the south.

BEIJING RADIO ON DPRK'S THREE-WAY TALKS PROPOSAL

OW220755 Beijing in English to East and South Africa 1700 GMT 19 Jan 84

[Text] The Democratic People's Republic of Korea proposed last week to open three-way talks with South Korea and the United States on the reunification of Korea. Here is (Zhang Guohua) with a commentary on the proposal:

Korea has now officially invited the United States and South Korea to take part in reunification talks. This proposal has attracted world attention. People believe that, if the United States and South Korea accept the proposal, the situation on the Korean peninsula may improve.

Since the Korean peninsula was divided more than 30 years ago, the people in the north have been looking forward to a reunion with their kinsfolk and the reunification of their country, and they have made repeated constructive proposals to reach these goals. For example, in 1972, President Kim Il-song proposed three principles of independence, national unity and peaceful reunification. These principles were later reaffirmed in the North-South joint statement for the reunification of Korea, but they were not realized. The United States has refused to pull its troops out of South Korea and has constantly reinforced its own strength and the strength of the South Korean armed forces. (?Helped) by the U.S. Government, South Korea has stubbornly refused to accept the proposal made by the northern side. This attitude has blocked the reunification and (?delayed) the truce between the two parts of the country. As a result, tensions on the Korean peninsula (?remain too bad). Under these circumstances, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has again proposed three-way talks to promote the signing of the U.S.-Korea Peace Treaty and the (?removal) of American troops from South Korea. The North has also appealed to the south to sign a nonaggression statement to pave the way for further talks on reunification. This proposal is timely and may relieve tension on the peninsula. It has received a warm welcome from all peace-loving people in the world and firm support from the Chinese Government and people. The problem now is what the U.S. Government and South Korean authorities will do in the face of this new initiative. We hope they will respond actively to the call for negotiation, give up their politics based on force and sit down together with Pyongyang authorities to find a solution to the country's problems. If they do so, we believe their action would benefit all Korean people and conforms with the trend of history.

DPRK DECORATES CHINESE LANGUAGE EXPERTS

OW200520 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1715 GMT 17 Jan 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 17 Jan (XINHUA) -- Pak Song-chol, vice president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on 17 January conferred the Order of Labor and the Order of National Flag, Second Class respectively on Chinese language experts Li Zhechang and Zhu Zhenjia who have been working in Korea.

At the award ceremony, Pak Song-chol read an order of the DPRK Central People's Committee, which was signed by President Kim Il-song. After the ceremony, Pak Song-chol and had friendly conversations with Li Zhechang and Zhu Zhenjia. Paek Nam-sun, publisher of the DPRK Foreign Language Publishing House, and Chinese Ambassador to Korea Zong Kewen attended the award ceremony.

SIHANOUK DEPARTS BEIJING FOR KAMPUCHEA

OW200300 Beijing XINHUA In English 0227 GMT 20 Jan 84

[Text] Beijing, January 20 (XINHUA) -- Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea, and Madame Sihanouk left here for home to perform official duties. They are expected to tour ASEAN countries later.

Seeing them off at the airport were Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Gong Dafei and Democratic Kampuchea's Ambassador to China Pich Chaeng. Diplomats of several other countries in Beijing were also present.

Arrives in Bangkok

OW201515 Beijing XINHUA in English 1436 GMT 20 Jan 84

[Text] Bangkok, January 20 (XINHUA) -- Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea, arrived here today for a two-week unofficial visit to Thailand on his way back to the liberated areas of Democratic Kampuchea.

On board the plane from Beijing to Bangkok, Sihanouk told XINHUA that he would chair a cabinet meeting of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea with both Prime Minister Son Sann and Vice-President Khieu Samphan present. He disclosed that after his return to his country he would tour the member countries of the Association of Southeast Asian (ASEAN).

Upon his arrival at the Bangkok airport Sihanouk told reporters that he would receive credentials from the ambassadors of Yugoslavia, Senegal and Egypt in the liberated areas of Democratic Kampuchea and visit the headquarters of the three parties in the coalition.

He said that this was his fourth visit to Thailand since the formation of the coalition government, which, he stressed, indicated the close ties between Democratic Kampuchea and Thailand and the latter's generous support to the just struggle of the Kampuchean people against the Vietnamese occupation.

Among those present at the airport to greet Samdech Sihanouk and his wife were Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawesila, Son Sann, Khieu Samphan, as well as ambassadors of Singapore, the Philippines, Malaysia and Indonesia. The Chinese ambassador to Thailand was also present on the occasion.

XINHUA BRANCH DIRECTOR FETES HONG KONG GOVERNOR

OW201747 Beijing XINHUA in English 1636 GMT 20 Jan 84

[Text] Hong Kong, January 20 (XINHUA) -- Xu Jiatao, director of the Hong Kong Branch of the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY, gave a dinner in honor of Hong Kong Governor Sir Edward Youde and his wife, and other Hong Kong officials here this evening.

Among the guests were Chief Secretary Sir Philip Haddon-Cave and his wife, Financial Secretary Sir John Bremridge and his wife, Unofficial Member of the Executive Council Sir Sze-yuen Chung and political adviser Robin McLaren and his wife.

Also present were Second Director of the XINHUA Branch Li Jusheng, Deputy Director Cao Weilian and Tan Gan, deputy editor-in-chief.

PRC OFFICIAL DISCUSSES PLANS FOR HONG KONG

NC191656 Paris AFP in English 1653 GMT 19 Jan 84

[By Charles-Antoine de Nerciat]

[Text] Beijing, Jan 19 (AFP) -- China plans to install a parliament in Hong Kong, including representatives of pro-British residents there, after it recovers sovereignty over the territory, a senior Chinese foreign affairs adviser says. Huan Xiang told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE in an exclusive interview that China favored a system in which the "composition of the future parliament of Hong Kong" would represent three categories of residents: pro-Beijing, pro-British and neutral.

Mr Huan, a vice-chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the National People's Congress -- China's parliament -- did not specify how such a mechanism could be put in place. "The details cannot be fixed for the moment," he said. But he added in the interview here this week that in such an institution, "Each Hong Kong resident will be able to play a role and contribute his talents in the management of Hong Kong." China intends to recover sovereignty over Hong Kong, where ethnic Chinese constitute the overwhelming majority of the 5.3 million people, when Britain's 99-year lease on the bulk of the territory expires in 1997.

The 75-year-old Mr Huan, a veteran diplomat, reiterated the broad principles governing Beijing's approach to Hong Kong, whose future is the subject of Sino-British negotiations due to resume in Beijing next week. He stressed that there was "no room for bargaining" over the question of sovereignty and Beijing's assertion that it was inseparable from the issue of the administration of Hong Kong.

Mr Huan said that the formula for the installation of a parliament in Hong Kong after it reverts to China was outlined by Ji Pengfei, director of China's office of Hong Kong and Macau Affairs, in a conversation in Beijing with Min Jianshu, an academic from Hong Kong University. In speaking of the parliament, Mr Huan used the Chinese expression for a western-style legislature -- "yi hui" -- and not the term reserved for the Chinese parliament which is a mere rubber stamp. "Under British domination, the people of Hong Kong do not enjoy a lot of democratic rights," he said. The British Embassy here declined all comment on Mr Huan's comments.

Mr Huan also reiterated Beijing's position that Hong Kong could maintain its capitalist system for 50 years after China recovers sovereignty and would be administered by "the people of Hong Kong." Asked about the "mini-constitution" which will govern Hong Kong after the territory reverts to China, Mr Huan said that it would not be ready soon. "Fundamental law must be developed with circumspection because, once adopted, it will serve as the legal foundation in the special administrative region of Hong Kong and thus cannot be modified or revised from one day to the next," he said.

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PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
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HONG KONG PRODUCTS EXHIBIT OPENS IN GUANGZHOU

OW171738 Beijing XINHUA in English 1629 GMT 17 Jan 84

[Text] Guangzhou, January 17 (XINHUA) -- A Hong Kong products exhibition, the first of its kind ever held on the mainland, opened at the Guangzhou Foreign Trade Center today. On display are more than 2,000 exhibits including machinery, hardware, household appliances, ornaments, (?sports) goods, leather products, furniture, toys, garments and electronics products.

The seven-day exhibition is sponsored by the Hong Kong Trade Development Council (HKTDC) and the Guangdong Branch of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade. The mainland was Hong Kong's fourth largest import market in 1983, after the United States, Britain and the Federal Republic of Germany, a HKTDC spokesman said. "There is great potential for expanding trade between Hong Kong and the mainland," he added.

PRC COMPANY DIRECTOR ON HONG KONG'S PROSPERITY

HK210502 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0210 GMT 20 Jan 84

["Wang Guangying Says He Wants To Do Something for Hong Kong's Prosperity and Stability" -- ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE headline]

[Text] Hong Kong, 20 Jan (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- Everbright Company Director Wang Guangying recently told this correspondent [as received] regarding his company's purchase of eight blocks of the City Garden Estate in North Point: "We have come to Hong Kong to do business and also to do something for Hong Kong's prosperity and stability."

The City Garden Estate in North Point faces Victoria Harbor and is close to a ferry pier. It has good land and water communications. The Everbright Company's investment of nearly \$1 billion in this estate represents the company's biggest investment since its founding and is also the biggest recent transaction in Hong Kong's real estate market. Since the Everbright Company bought 8 blocks of the estate, all the 45 units originally vacant in the 6 blocks of phase 1 of the estate have been sold. Wang Guangying said: Any big business transaction in Hong Kong will have a chain reaction impact on the stock market and on real estate, and Hong Kong's stock market and real estate business can reflect the confidence of Hong Kong people. Recently, the real estate business had taken a turn for the better and stocks have risen. This is a sign of revival of confidence.

A marked improvement has begun in Hong Kong's real estate business. At the Hong Kong Government's first land auction this year on 18 January there was more interest and enthusiasm than at any time in the past 3 years, and all five lots of land on offer were sold. Ambrose Fung, government principal survey officer, said that this success was the result of revived confidence and reflected investors' optimism over future prospects.

SRV PREPARING OFFENSIVE AGAINST KAMPUCHEAN RESISTANCE

OW210124 Beijing XINHUA in English 1430 GMT 20 Jan 84

["Round-up: Vietnam Intensifies Preparation for Dry Season Offensives in Kampuchea" -- XINHUA headline; Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 1259 GMT on 21 January in transmitting this commentary states that it is by "XINHUA reporter Tang Tianri"]

[Text] Beijing, January 20 (XINHUA) -- Three weeks ago, Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach told the BANGKOK POST that the Vietnamese troops would start new offensives against the resistance forces of Democratic Kampuchea.

The preparation for such new offensives has been going on ever since the start of the dry season. Vietnamese soldiers, tanks, artillery and heavy weaponry have been pouring into the area along the Thai-Kampuchean border and highways are being built up there at an accelerated pace. Reports say that there are at present about 50,000 Vietnamese troops along the Thai-Kampuchean border, some equipped with new Soviet missiles.

To ensure their success, the Vietnamese have also sent ten sophisticated MI-24 helicopters to Ho Chi Minh City. These helicopters, it was reported, might be used in the new offensives. In fact, the Vietnamese troops have already begun their attacks against the forces of Democratic Kampuchea recently. They even fired at patrolling Thai marines with machine-guns, rocket-propelled grenades and mortars.

The Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) have closely followed Hanoi's moves in Kampuchea and have repeatedly exposed its attempts. Sensing the tense situation in the Thai-Kampuchean border areas, Thai observers have repeatedly indicated that the Vietnamese will launch a massive offensive against the Kampuchean resistance forces with no less fierceness than that in the preceding years. Commander-in-Chief of the Thai Armed Forces General Athit Kamlang-ek has even ordered the Thai frontier troops to brace themselves to safeguard the country in case of emergency.

In a special meeting early this month, the ASEAN foreign ministers, while discussing the Kampuchean situation, pointed out that the well-equipped Vietnamese troops in their current dry-season offensive may intrude into Thailand.

In the five years since Vietnam invaded Kampuchea, Hanoi has never let a year pass without launching a big offensive against the Kampuchean resistance forces there. It is now busy preparing for new offensives in Kampuchea in the current dry season.

PUBLIC SECURITY MINISTRY GROUP VISITS THAILAND

OW191736 Beijing XINHUA in English 1628 GMT 19 Jan 84

[Text] Bangkok, January 19 (XINHUA) -- Thai Deputy Prime Minister Prachuap Suntharangkun received here this morning the visiting delegation of the Chinese Public Security Ministry led by Vice-Minister Wang Wentong.

The eight-member delegation called upon Thai Minister of the Interior Sitthi Chirarot this morning. The delegation arrived here on January 13 and will leave Thailand for home tomorrow.

Vice Minister on Kampuchean Aid

HK181132 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 18 Jan 84 p 2

[Text] China's Vice Minister for Public Security Wang Wentong said last night that it was necessary for China to maintain its aid to the Democratic Kampuchea Coalition Government to help drive out Vietnamese occupation forces. In a speech at a dinner hosted by Police Chief Gen Narong Mahanon in his honour, Wang said China had a firm policy in supporting the Kampuchean people in their drive against the Vietnamese forces. Wang is here with an eight-man delegation as guests of the Police Department to observe police activities for one week.

Gen Narong told the Chinese minister that he wished to see closer cooperation between Chinese and Thai police agencies in the future. Citing world conditions, Gen Narong said it was necessary for countries to cooperate with one another for the successful suppression of drug trafficking, money counterfeiting and other crimes. Wang, in response, said that it would be a good thing for the police agencies of both countries to join hands and exchange views and experiences.

CONTINUED REPORTAGE ON ZHAO'S CANADIAN VISIT

CHINA DAILY Article

HK180128 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 18 Jan 84 p 1

[Article by "Our Staff Reporter" Zhu Ling]

[Text] Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang's visit to Canada comes at a time when Sino-Canadian trade has reached an all-time high, according to Li Shude, director of the Third Regional Department of the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade. Li told CHINA DAILY that the bilateral trade last year was around \$1.4 billion, an increase of 16 percent over 1982 when trade was worth \$1.2 billion. Canada has now become one of China's largest trade partners.

Premier Zhao's Canadian tour, which started today, will no doubt usher in a new era in bilateral trade as well as in economic and technical cooperation between the two countries, he said. "We are fully confident of it," he added.

China mainly imports agricultural produce and raw industrial materials from Canada. Last year, China bought more than four million tons of wheat from Canada, compared with three million tons annually in the past several years.

"The present trade relationship between our two countries promises further development," he said, adding that China will continue to import from Canada such goods as grain, paper, paper pulp, timber, fertilizer and some nonferrous metals.

Direct Sino-Canadian trade dates back to 1954. By 1970, the annual trade had reached \$150 million, as opposed to \$3.2 million in 1955. But, Li noted, China's exports to Canada has progressed very slowly. "Last year, we had a deficit of \$1.1 billion in our trade with Canada," he said.

China sold \$160 million worth of goods to Canada in 1982, compared with \$170 million in 1981. Last year, the export rose only slightly to \$180 million. Currently, China's exports account for 0.2 percent of the total Canadian imports -- "far too little," the director said.

China's exports to Canada include mainly textiles, handicrafts, oils, cereals, native produce and animal by-products. "We are now readjusting our export structure, giving more attention to selling such products as machine tools, machinery and electrical products as well as mineral products to Canada which does not produce them itself," Li said.

Li said that he appreciates the Canadian Government's willingness to help China increase its export to Canada. "But we hope that the Canadian Government will take more practical measures to facilitate China's exports. China should be treated fairly when Canada is imposing import quotas," he said.

The director remarked that Sino-Canadian economic and technical cooperation started out "quite well" in 1979. Now the two countries are cooperating in exploring offshore oil, processing parts for airplanes and producing machinery for building highways in China. They are also actively exploring the possibility of launching some joint venture projects in Canada, Li said. "We are also at work on possible cooperation in contractual projects in a third country," he said.

Newsletter on Zhao in Ottawa

HK210750 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 21 Jan 84 p 6

["Newsletter From Canada" by Yuan Xianlu and Xu Deqian: "Promoting Friendship, Strengthening Cooperation"]

[Text] Ottawa, 19 Jan -- Premier Zhao Ziyang concluded his activities in the Canadian capital, Ottawa, at 0800 on 19 January when he left by special plane for Montreal to continue his Canadian visit.

Premier Zhao's schedule in Ottawa was a very busy one. During his 2 days in the city, he held two round of talks with Prime Minister Trudeau, attended the signing ceremony of the "Sino-Canadian investment insurance agreement," and addressed the Canadian Parliament. He paid calls on the governor general and the leaders of the two houses of Parliament, met two opposition party leaders and several ministers, attended a cultural soiree given by Prime Minister Trudeau and a party given by six Ottawa Chinese groups, and also held a press conference. On the eve of his departure from Ottawa, Premier Zhao also gave a lavish return party. All these activities have deepened friendship between the Chinese and Canadian peoples and played a tremendous role in stimulating future cooperation between the two countries.

There has long been a traditional friendship between the Chinese and Canadian peoples. In his speech at the state banquet, Premier Zhao mentioned how they had shared weal and woe in hacking their way through difficulties in years gone by. Prime Minister Trudeau praised the contributions of Chinese people in the early construction of Canada and pointed out that Chinese Canadians had now become an important component part of the Canadian nation. China and Canada established diplomatic relations in 1970, when relations between the two countries entered a new stage. In their several talks, the two premiers expressed satisfaction over the development of relations between the two countries over the past decade and more.

During the second round of talks, Premier Zhao stressed again that his goal in visiting Canada was to promote friendship, strengthen cooperation, and preserve peace. Strengthening cooperation is one of the major goals of this visit. Premier Zhao expressed hope that Sino-Canadian cooperation would become a model for cooperation between countries with different social systems. Many Canadians said that they too desired this. They said that in the past, Canada was a colony and its history was similar to that of China; hence, they held common views on a wide range of issues. There is absolutely no clash of interests and no major unresolved problem in the bilateral relations of the two countries. They thus have the right conditions for further strengthening ties of friendship and cooperation.

Canadian public opinion universally holds that the Chinese Government leaders's first visit to Canada is an event of major significance in Sino-Canadian relations, and hopes that this visit will greatly stimulate the advance of these relations. A Canadian External Affairs Ministry official told these reporters that Canada's main hope regarding this visit was to gain specific results in preserving world peace and in strengthening Sino-Canadian economic cooperation. Judging by what has happened in the past 2 days, the progress made in these two respects is satisfactory.

Both China and Canada pursue a foreign policy of remaining independent and keeping the initiative in their own hands, and each regards preserving world peace as a major goal. The two countries have many points in common in international affairs. After Premier Zhao expounded China's foreign policy to the Canadian Parliament, a number of Canadian political leaders said that they were practically in entire agreement with China's stand. Prime Minister Trudeau's efforts for preserving world peace and promoting nuclear disarmament have consistently been appreciated by China. The TORONTO STAR reported that Canadian officials said that Premier Zhao's support for Trudeau's peace proposals was by no means weak, and Prime Minister Trudeau felt encouraged after hearing Premier Zhao's speech.

In the field of Sino-Canadian economic cooperation, total trade volume between the two countries has grown by 900 percent over the past 10 and more years, and Canada has become China's 5th largest trading partner. The two sides have signed a whole series of economic cooperation agreements, and their contacts in many fields are becoming ever broader.

Of course, as Premier Zhao pointed out, there is still tremendous potential in Sino-Canadian economic cooperation. How can this potential be tapped? Premier Zhao quoted a Chinese saying: "One hand alone cannot clap." Since both sides desire to strengthen economic cooperation, gratifying concrete results were gained in this respect during Premier Zhao's visit. The governments of the two countries signed a "Sino-Canadian investment insurance agreement" to create even more favorable conditions for the future development of economic cooperation. This shows that as long as both sides make efforts together, it will be completely possible for the two sides to achieve still greater development in a few years in the areas, scale, and forms of cooperation on the basis of equality and mutual benefit.

Article on PRC-Canadian Relations

HK210456 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 20 Jan 84 p 6

[Article by De Liang: "Historical Notes on the Friendly Relations Between China and Canada"]

[Text] At the invitation of Canadian Prime Minister Trudeau, Premier Zhao of our country began his 1-week official visit to Canada on 17 January. This is the first time that a Chinese premier has visited Canada and it indicates that the friendly relations between China and Canada have entered a new historical stage.

Friendship between the peoples of China and Canada is traditional. As early as in the 19th century, Chinese came to Canada and, together with the people of various nationalities in this country, toiled hard in the early period of Canada's economic development. In 1858, gold mines were discovered on Canada's Fraser River. About 2,000 Chinese workers came to the west coast of Canada from San Francisco in America to participate in the work of mining gold. From 1881 to 1884, 25,000 Chinese workers from Guangdong Province participated in the construction of the Pacific railway line which traversed Canada; they were the chief labor forces of the construction. Many of them sacrificed their lives during the construction. Later, the Chinese workers settled down along the railway line and engaged in various trades. In 1949, Canada abolished the law which legalized racial discrimination against the Chinese and the Federal Government classified the Chinese as a minority nationality enjoying equality in Canada's multiculturalism. In 1980, the Federal Parliament adopted a resolution affirming contributions made by the Chinese in building the country. The Canadian people cherish deep friendship toward the Chinese people. One of the most outstanding representative was Dr Bethune, who came to China during the war of resistance against Japanese aggression. This great internationalist fighter wrote many immortal pages about the friendship between the peoples of the two countries with his blood.

Official diplomatic relations between China and Canada in the early days began in 1908, that is, in the 34th year of the Guangxu emperor of the Qing Dynasty. After the founding of New China in 1949, continual official and semiofficial contacts were made between China and Canada. In October 1970, the two countries established official diplomatic relations. Since the establishment of diplomatic relations, ties between the two countries in the political, economic, cultural, scientific, technological, and other fields have gradually expanded and friendly relations and cooperation have developed rapidly. China and Canada share common or similar positions on many major and important international affairs. Both China and Canada stand for maintaining lasting world peace, opposing arms expansion and war preparations of the superpowers, and supporting the Third World countries in their just cause of safeguarding the sovereignty and developing the national economy of their respective countries.

In recent years, Canadian Prime Minister Trudeau, 14 ministers -- including the secretary of state for external affairs, the minister of state for international trade, and the minister of national defense -- and the speakers of the Senate and House of Commons have visited China one after the other. China's former Vice Chairman of the NPC Standing Committee Ji Pengfei, former Vice Premier of the State Council Bo Yibo, and the ministers of foreign affairs, foreign economic relations and trade electronics industry, and forestry have also visited Canada on separate occasions. China and Canada have reached agreements or understanding on the setting up of consulates general, family reunion, simplification of visa procedures, assets problems, and other issues. China has already set up a consulate general in Vancouver and will soon set up another in Toronto. Friendly-province and friendly-city ties have been established respectively between China's Heilongjiang Province and Suzhou City and Canada's Alberta Province and Victoria city.

In bilateral trade and economic cooperation, the two countries began direct trade exchange in 1954. In 1961 China began to import wheat from Canada. After the establishment of Sino-Canadian diplomatic relations, trade between the two countries entered a new stage of rapid development. In 1973 China and Canada signed a trade agreement and an agreement on reciprocity in trade mark registration. In 1980 Canada adopted a generalized preferential system for commodities imported from China. In 1982 the trade volume between China and Canada reached 1.24 billion dollars and China's imports from Canada ranked fourth among China's total import volume. In addition, the two countries have also signed protocols on economic cooperation, loan agreements, and memoranda on agricultural and forestry cooperation.

In culture and education, China and Canada have agreed to make plans, through consultations each year, on cultural exchange, and exchanges in this field are frequent and increasing. Starting from 1973, the two countries have exchanged students enjoying scholarships each year. In 1979 the two countries signed a memorandum on exchange and cooperation in education. At present, over 10 Chinese universities have established interuniversity ties with Canadian universities. In addition, nearly 600 Chinese scholars, students engaged in advanced studies, and other students are studying in Canada.

In science and technology, the two countries have, since 1972, decided through negotiations each year scientific and technological exchange projects and have mutually sent scientific and technological delegations. The scale and range of exchanges are gradually expanding. Many scientific research institutions of the two countries have established ties of cooperation and have signed some agreements and understanding memoranda on scientific and technological cooperation whose main purposes are to help China train qualified scientific and technological personnel and managerial personnel in this field.

During his visit to Canada in October 1983, China's Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian announced the news about Premier Zhao Ziyang's scheduled visit. Both the Canadian Government and the people felt very happy and eagerly expected that the current visit would bring new and fruitful results in friendly relations and cooperation between China and Canada.

Satellite Agreements Signed

OW200338 Beijing XINHUA in English 0326 GMT 20 Jan 84

[Text] Montreal, January 19 (XINHUA) -- China and Canada today reached five contractual agreements on the sale of 26 satellite earth stations and the transfer of related technology to China. The agreements were signed here this afternoon by Wang Zhongyuan, president of the China National Instruments Import and Export Corporation, and L.D. Clarke, chairman and chief executive officer of the Spar Aerospace Limited of Canada, during Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang's official visit to Canada.

The earth stations will form a major part of China's planned satellite communications systems. The technology transfer is a key element in a joint venture agreement with China's Ministry of Electronic Industry for development and follow-on sales of the equipment. Present at the signing ceremony were Jia Shi, vice minister of foreign economic relations and trade, who is also a member of Premier Zhao's party, and Chinese Ambassador to Canada Yu Zhan on the Chinese side and Francis Fox, minister of communications on the Canadian side.

Speaking at the ceremony, Ambassador Yu said "The contractual agreements were signed during the Chinese premier's first visit to Canada. This shows that the economic cooperation between China and Canada has entered a new period." Minister Fox said, "This is the first of what we hope will be many cooperative high technology projects between Canada and China in the field of communications." He reiterated the federal government's support for "Canadian industry's pursuit of business opportunities in China, including joint ventures, technology transfer and joint marketing."

It is learned that negotiations are currently underway between Spar and the China National Instruments Import and Export Corporation for a sixth contract with the Ministry of Electronic Industry, for the joint development of antenna and associated feed system technology.

Zhao Meets Premier Levesque

OW191837 Beijing XINHUA in English 1830 GMT 19 Jan 84

[Text] Montreal, January 19 (XINHUA) -- Visiting Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang met Rene Levesque, premier of Quebec Province here this morning shortly after his arrival here. When the Chinese premier arrived at the Hydro-Quebec Building, Levesque walked out of the building to greet the Chinese Government leader and expressed welcome to his visit to Montreal, the second largest city in Canada. Premier Zhao had a cordial conversation with Levesque. Also present at the meeting were Chinese State Councillor and Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian and Chinese Ambassador to Canada Yu Zhan.

Meets Chairman of Power Corporation

OW200710 Beijing XINHUA in English 0651 GMT 20 Jan 84

[Text] Montreal, January 19 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang met with Paul Desmarais, chairman of the Power Corporation of Canada, and had a friendly conversation with him here this afternoon. They discussed the prospects for and ways to promote economic cooperation and trade between the two countries. Zhao expressed appreciation of Desmarais's efforts for and contributions to the development of Sino-Canadian economic relations in recent years.

Desmarais, prime mover and cochairman of the Canada-China Trade Council set up in 1977, visited China in 1978. Premier Zhao pointed to the excellent prospects for economic and technological cooperation with China. As for the ways and means of promoting this cooperation, he said that it can be worked out in many ways such as Canadian credit to China, direct investment in China by Canadian entrepreneurs, joint ventures and participation in the building of China's special zones.

On the prospects for foreign investment in Hong Kong, Zhao assured Desmarais that the legitimate interests of foreign investors will be guaranteed on a long-term basis. After China resumes the exercise of its sovereignty over Hong Kong in 1997, Hong Kong will be administered by the local people with its social system remaining unchanged and foreign investors can rest assured of their legitimate interests, he stressed.

Arrives in Montreal

OW191540 Beijing XINHUA in English 1534 GMT 19 Jan 84

[Text] Montreal, January 19 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang arrived here from Ottawa this morning to start the second leg of his official visit to Canada. In a written statement at the airport, Premier Zhao extended warm greetings of the Chinese Government and people to the people of Quebec and Montreal. He said that Quebec and Montreal are a highly developed region in Canada from which China can learn a lot. When the Chinese premier flew in at Montreal's St. Hubert Base, he was greeted by Colonel A. Jeddry, commander of the base.

Over 100 representatives of Overseas Chinese and students were at the airport to welcome the premier, braving subzero temperature and a falling snow. Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian, Deputy Secretary-General Chen Chu, Chinese Ambassador to Canada Yu Zhan and other members of Zhao's party also arrived by the same plane. Later today Premier Zhao will meet personages from various circles both in Quebec and Montreal.

Zhao Attends Montreal Luncheon

OW200048 Beijing XINHUA in English 0033 GMT 20 Jan 84

[Text] Montreal, January 19 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang was honored here today at a luncheon given by Donald Johnston, Canadian minister of state for economic and regional development and concurrently minister of state for science and technology. Johnston expressed warm welcome to Premier Zhao and his party. Speaking on behalf of Premier Zhao at the luncheon, Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian said that the Chinese premier's talks with Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau in Ottawa were successful and fruitful and have further deepened mutual understanding.

On Sino-Canadian relations, the Chinese foreign minister said that there is no conflict of fundamental interests between the two countries and there is a solid basis for the development of bilateral ties. Wu Xueqian pointed out that in Sino-Canadian cooperation there are still many areas to be covered, many channels to be explored and great potentials to be tapped. "We place high hopes on strengthening our economic cooperation with Canada which is mutually beneficial," he said. Among those present were Canadian Minister of Labor Andre Ouellet and Minister of Communications Francis Fox.

Chinese Community Gives Reception

OW200422 Beijing XINHUA in English 0406 GMT 20 Jan 84

[Text] Montreal, January 19 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang tonight joined the Chinese residents and Canadian friends here in hailing the traditional ties of friendship between Canadian and Chinese peoples. He received a red-carpet welcome at a reception given in his honor by Chinese residents and Canadian friends in Montreal at the hotel Le Centre Sheraton. More than 300 people from the Canada-China Friendship Association (CCFA) of Montreal and the local Chinese community attended the reception.

Addressing the occasion, Kong F. Lee, chairman of the Preparatory Committee of Montreal Chinese organizations and friends of China to welcome Premier Zhao Ziyang, welcomed the premier to the city and voiced the hope that his trip to Canada "will further strengthen cooperation" between the two countries. Lee, also the chairman of CCFA, said the existing bilateral relationship "is an excellent example of peaceful coexistence, friendship and mutual support within the international community."

He toasted to China's success in reunifying the country, achieving the goals of the four modernizations and making even greater contributions to world civilization, peace and wellbeing.

In reply, Premier Zhao expressed his appreciation of the contributions made by Overseas Chinese in this country and the Canadian people to the prosperity of Canada and to the promotion of Sino-Canadian friendly relations. He praised the Canada-China Friendship Association as "an important force in strengthening the friendship between the Chinese and Canadian peoples."

Turning to the situation in China, he told them that "thanks to our nationwide efforts in the last five years since we shifted the focus of our work to the modernization program in 1978, China has scored great achievements in every field and become more and more prosperous." He said China's unending progress is in part due to the efforts made by the overseas compatriots, including those in Canada. The premier expressed the hope that friends of the CCFA and Chinese residents in Canada will continue to promote mutual understanding and strengthen friendly relations between China and Canada so that the traditional friendship between the two peoples will pass one from one generation to another.

Zhao Cancels Appointments

OW191805 Paris AFP in English 1749 GMT 19 Jan 84

[Text] Montreal, Canada, Jan 19 (AFP) -- Chinese Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang cancelled most of his engagements here today suffering from flu and a fever, an official source said. Mr Zhao is on a visit to North America which began in Washington January 10 when the Prime Minister met U.S. President Ronald Reagan. The Chinese delegation is due to return to Beijing on January 23. Meanwhile, Rene Levesque, premier of Canada's Quebec Province, said today after meeting with Mr Zhao that the Chinese Prime Minister had invited him to visit China.

Mr Zhao reportedly asked Mr Chen Chu, deputy secretary-general of the State Council, to represent him for the rest of the day. Mr Zhao had planned to visit the Montreal subway, attend a reception at City Hall hosted by Mayor Jean Drapeau and a lunch with Canadian Minister of Economic Development Donald Johnstone before visiting the city's Olympic stadium.

He had also been scheduled to sign a contract with Canadian Aerospace Ltd., a Canadian firm, for the construction in China of earth stations designed to receive satellite signals. Later, Mr Zhao's schedule included a reception thrown by the Chinese community in Montreal and an official dinner. Mr Zhao, who arrived here today from Ottawa, is scheduled to leave tomorrow by Toronto and visit Niagara Falls, then travel to Vancouver, British Columbia, before flying back to China Monday.

Zhao Arrives in Toronto

OW201643 Beijing XINHUA in English 1631 GMT 20 Jan 84

[Text] Toronto, January 20 (XINHUA) -- The Canadian province of Ontario gave a red-carpet welcome to Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang as he arrived at Toronto Lester B. Pearson International Airport this morning, beginning the third leg of his visit in Canada. Premier Zhao was greeted at the airport by David Smith, minister of state for small business and tourism, and Thomas Wells, minister of intergovernmental affairs of Ontario Province.

Premier Zhao was presented a bouquet of flowers on the snow-covered airfield by a five-year-old little girl in a red coat from the local Chinese community. In a statement released at the airport, Premier Zhao extended cordial greetings and good wishes of the Chinese Government and people to the people of Ontario and Toronto. He said he looked forward "to meeting friends from various circles in Ontario and Toronto and acquainting myself with what you have achieved in economic development."

About 300 Canadian friends, representatives of local Chinese communities and the Bethune College of York University, as well as Chinese students and scholars, were at the airport to welcome Premier Zhao. The lakeside city of Toronto is the largest city in Canada and a major financial, commercial and cultural center. It is also the capital of Ontario, the most populous province and an industrial base of the country.

Discusses Toronto Consulate

OW202006 Beijing XINHUA in English 1957 GMT 20 Jan 84

[Text] Toronto, January 20 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang met four ministers from the Ontario Provincial Government this morning to exchange views over the development of economic, trade and cultural exchanges between the province and China. Premier Zhao told the ministers that in order to make further development in the relationship between China and the province, the Chinese Government has decided that according to the agreement reached in 1980 between the Governments of Canada and China, China will set up its consulate general in Toronto this year. The ministers welcomed this decision and expressed the provincial government's interest in entering into a twin relationship with a province of China.

Premier Zhao said he was glad to hear that Canada and China will give serious consideration to this interest of the province. It could be discussed in detail through diplomatic way. The meeting began right after the Chinese premier arrived at the Royal York Hotel in Toronto.

On behalf of the provincial government and people of the province, Thomas L. Wells, minister of intergovernmental affairs, made a speech expressing warm welcome to Premier Zhao. Wells said: "William Davis, premier of Ontario, has asked me to convey his good wishes to you and express his regrets that his absence from the country makes it impossible for him to be here today." The other three ministers from the provincial government are Frank Miller, minister of industry and trade; Susan Fish, minister of citizenship and culture; Bette Stephson, minister of education.

Canadian Diplomat on Taiwan

OW210158 Beijing XINHUA in English 0130 GMT 21 Jan 84

[Text] Toronto, January 20 (XINHUA) -- A senior Canadian diplomat, answering a question at a press briefing here this afternoon, said that the Canadian Government will not open a visa office in Taiwan or participate in any kind of private Canadian activities there. Asked about the government position on the opening of a Canadian trade office or visa office in Taiwan, John Hadwen, director-general of the East Asia Bureau of the Department of External Affairs, gave this clarification. "We have no recognition of Taiwan. We have no relations with Taiwan," he said.

Canadian Ambassador to China Michel Gauvin noted that there was no Canadian office in Taiwan even when Taiwan had an office in Ottawa before the diplomatic relations between Canada and the People's Republic of China were normalized in 1970. With regard to the meeting between Chinese Premier Zhao and four ministers of the Ontario provincial government this morning, Thomas L. Wells, minister of intergovernmental affairs of the province, revealed that the Chinese premier told the ministers China will open a consulate-general in Toronto.

Wells said Ontario, as an industrial and cultural center in Canada and with a large Chinese population, can and has played an important role in strengthening Sino-Canadian relations. The minister said he expected that bilateral cooperation will be concentrated in the fields of energy, telecommunications and transportation. He also said the Ontario provincial government hopes to establish friendly relations with one or several Chinese provinces.

Meets Chinese Community Leaders

OW210641 Beijing XINHUA in English 0635 GMT 21 Jan 84

[Text] Toronto, January 20 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang wished the Chinese residing and studying abroad a happy Spring Festival (the Chinese lunar new year) at a get-together with representatives of the local Chinese community and visiting Chinese scholars and students here this evening. Zhao, who is here on a week-long whirlwind tour of Canada, was greeted by over 60 representatives from more than 20 organizations of the Chinese community in Toronto. He also met with 50 representatives of the visiting Chinese scholars and students including two from Hong Kong. Amid applause and laughter, the premier chatted and had pictures taken with them.

On behalf of the Chinese community in Toronto, Jim Pon, a well-known atomic engineer in Canada, presented a pictorial album on Canada to Premier Zhao. The premier offered him in return a porcelain vase. Harry Nong, leading member of a Chinese organization, said that Chinese residents in Canada will work for the reunification of their motherland and for closer Sino-Canadian relations. Dr. David Fei, professor of the University of Waterloo near Toronto, told XINHUA that he was overjoyed to meet the first Chinese premier ever to visit Canada. Dr. Fei, who has been back to China on three lecture tours, said he wished to contribute more to the modernization of his motherland.

During his meeting with the Chinese scholars and students, Premier Zhao encouraged them to study hard and learn more while in Canada so that they will be able to serve China's modernization better when they return home. Many were reluctant to leave after the meeting in an atmosphere of family reunion. Some told XINHUA that they were very much encouraged by the premier's heart-warming remarks and will do as he advised.

Meets Chinese Scholars, Students

OW211225 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0759 GMT 21 Jan 84

[Text] Toronto, 21 Jan (XINHUA) -- Premier Zhao Ziyang cordially met with representatives of Chinese scholars and students in Toronto this evening at the Royal York Hotel.

The 50 representatives of Chinese scholars and students were exceptionally excited when they saw their own premier in a foreign country far from home. One of the representatives of the 134 Chinese scholars and students in the Toronto area presented flowers to Premier Zhao and wished him good health and a pleasant journey. With deep concern, Premier Zhao asked the representatives about their study and encouraged them with this remark: "Study well and learn more so that you will be able to contribute to the program of the four modernizations when you return home."

Premier Zhao sincerely and earnestly told the representatives: "Whether you have come here at government expense or at your own expense, you are all sons and daughters of the motherland, and great hopes are placed on all of you." "You should study hard, scale the heights, and make contributions to our country." The premier then asked them: "Is that Okay?" There was a loud, unanimous answer in the hall: "Okay!" Premier Zhao then posed with the representatives for a group picture.

After the meeting the representatives remained in the hall, chatting excitedly with each other. Professor Qian Xianglin from the Geology Department of Beijing University told a XINHUA reporter: "Premier Zhao encouraged us to study hard and placed great hopes on us. We should not fall short of the expectations of the motherland and the people. We should study hard, go all out to improve ourselves, and master more skills for the four modernizations of our motherland." Sun Jingxin, a visiting Chinese scholar and responsible person of the Chinese Students Friendship Association in Toronto, said: "We are greatly inspired after hearing Premier Zhao's remarks. In view of the urgent needs of our motherland for competent workers and intellectual resources, we must study even harder."

Among the representatives received by Premier Zhao today were two students from Hong Kong. They told the reporter: "Premier Zhao received us representatives of students from Hong Kong along with representatives of students from the interior. This fully manifested the solicitude of the motherland about students from Hong Kong studying abroad." They pledged that they would contribute to the motherland's modernization program after they finished their study and returned to Hong Kong.

Zhao Attends Family Dinner

OW210645 Beijing XINHUA in English 0639 GMT 21 Jan 84

[Text] Toronto, January 20 (XINHUA) -- A family dinner was given in honor of Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang by David Smith, Canadian minister of state for small business and tourism, at his home here tonight. Chinese State Councillor and Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian, Deputy Secretary General of the State Council Chen Chu, Chinese Ambassador to Canada Yu Zhan and some other members of Zhao's party were present.

Mayor of Toronto Arthur C. Eggleton and Canadian Ambassador to China Michel Gauvin were on hand. The hosts and guests conversed cordially and informally at the dinner table and toasted to their countries' deepening friendship with each other. Premier Zhao and his party will leave here for Vancouver tomorrow morning.

LEADING BODIES NOW SELECTED THROUGH RECOMMENDATION

OW221331 Beijing XINHUA in English 0739 GMT 22 Jan 84

[Text] Beijing, January 22 (XINHUA correspondent Zhang Mengyi) -- More than 11,000 leading members of Communist Party and government departments at provincial and prefectural levels in China have been selected through recommendation from below and examination from above. Streamlining is now underway at county level throughout the country. The method of selecting officials through recommendation from below and public opinion poll is an important reform of China's cadre system. In the past leading party and government cadres were mainly appointed from above.

A large number of outstanding middle-aged and young cadres were first selected at meetings, on the basis of individual recommendation or public opinion poll. Then higher party and government organs approved the proposals and decided the appointments. More than 1,800 people were selected by poll in Hubei Province, central China, as candidates for leading posts in prefectural and city party and government departments. All the leading party and government bodies in Shanghai, China's largest city, were selected by recommendation. According to the local personnel department, it polled over 900 grass-roots cadres, who selected 150 as candidates for leading posts at city level and 300 others for various leading posts at lower levels.

In order to choose the best leaders, the lists of candidates were sent to their units for open discussion before the nominees were decided on. This gives the leading organs a wider choice of cadres who are young, revolutionary and competent than by the old method of selecting them behind closed doors. Reform of leading bodies at various levels is one task in the streamlining of party and government structures. Restructuring of central and provincial government organs began in the spring of 1982 and was completed at the end of last year. The drive aims to simplify administration and reduce staff so as to raise efficiency.

The cadres in charge of some leading organs are now younger. The average age of provincial party and government officials is down seven years to 55. The proportion of leaders below 55 have increased from 15 percent to 49 percent. The average age of leaders in prefectural and city party committees and governments (including those of autonomous prefectures and leagues) and in provincial departments is now down eight years to 50.

Officials with professional knowledge and practical experience have been promoted to leading positions, as an initial step to correct the prejudice against intellectuals. Seventy-one percent of provincial party and government leaders now have college education, and over 70 of them are specialists and professors. The mayor and five vice-mayors of Shanghai are all university graduates. Six of the seven municipal leaders of Tianjin have been to university. The governor and three vice-governors of Heilongjiang province are all professional men. Leaders with a college education in prefectural and city authorities and provincial departments have increased from 14 percent to 44 percent.

Professionals in leading positions were selected from institutions of high learning, scientific research institutes, departments of finance and trade, and industrial and mining establishments, thus changing the tendency to choose leaders solely from party and administrative organizations.

The streamlining cut the number of provincial party and government leaders by 34 percent. The total number of leaders in prefectural and city authorities and provincial departments has been reduced by 36 percent. Principal party leaders no longer hold government posts concurrently.

Chinese leaders have stressed that revolution and construction require cadres to be more revolutionary, younger, better educated and professionally more competent. This is also regarded as an important measure to guarantee continuity of policy. Observers here believe that the changes in the age and educational background of party and government officials not only serve the needs of the modernization drive but also ensure smooth replacement of the old by the new by getting them to work together.

BAN YUE TAN ON UNITY IN RECTIFICATION

HK201054 Beijing BAN YUE TAN in Chinese No 24, 25 Dec 83 pp 27-29

[Article by BAN YUE TAN Political Editorial Department: "Ideological Unity Is a Vital Task for Party Rectification"]

[Text] The present party rectification is an all-round rectification in which the party is embracing the achievement of ideological unity, the rectification or improvement of the party's work style, the strengthening of discipline, and the purification of party organizations. There must be no let-up or interlude in any of these four phases of rectification. However, when talking about party rectification certain comrades are inclined to think more about the party's work style, to deal lightly with rectifying their thinking, and to overlook the task of ideological unity. Naturally, the problem of incorrect party work style must be solved. Without doubt, striving to basically turn for the better party work style is an important task in the present party rectification. Nevertheless, we should never take lightly the task of ideological unity.

First of all, we should clearly understand the meaning of ideological unity. It is through rectification of our thinking that we reach ideological unity, thus enabling the whole party to achieve a high degree of unanimity both ideologically and politically with the party Central Committee. This is the most important task among the four tasks in the present party rectification. Why is this an important task? This is because ideological unity in the whole party and maintenance of a high degree of ideological and political unanimity form the political foundation for the party's ability to remain unified in its struggles and provide the basic condition for the party to be able to lead the people in achieving successes in revolution and in construction. Without this political foundation and basic condition, our party could not have been formed into a unified body to carry out struggles in unity. How could it have unified the people to build socialism with Chinese characteristics? And how could it have led the people to achieve successes in socialist modernization? As the saying goes: "Unified in heart and spirit, we can move the Taishan!" This reasoning is easily understood.

Although the meaning of ideological unity can be easily understood, to really accomplish it is not easy. According to the basic demand of the "party Constitution," to realize a high degree of ideological and political unanimity for the whole party, the following must be accomplished: 1) A firm insistence on realization of the highest guiding principle of communism, and all Communist Party members must devote lifelong struggles to this end; 2) At the present juncture, a firm insistence on the four basic principles, a firm insistence on the party's line, principles and policies since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, and each and every party organization unity and party member maintaining unanimity with the party Central Committee;

and 3) A firm insistence on the party's ideological line of being practical and realistic, a scientific summing up of historical experiences, investigation and research on new conditions, solution of new problems, and opposition to all "leftist" and right erroneous trends which run counter to the four basic principles and the party's line since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. To be able to really meet these three demands specified in the "party Constitution," we must have a rather high communist consciousness, and a rather strong party character of the proletariat. We must strive to elevate our ideological level in Marxism, to raise our level of policy understanding and to improve our ability to start from reality in solving problems, and we must, simultaneously with continuously rebuilding our objective world, ceaselessly rebuild our own subjective work, study and learn and rebuild ourselves up to old age. Ideological unity is not only a high-level demand but also is a minimum demand of each and every party member and party organ.

Judging from the conditions within our party, the great majority of party members firmly insist on sacrificing themselves for communism and firmly insist on the party's political and ideological line. Precisely because the great majority of the party members can ideologically and politically maintain unanimity with the party Central Committee, our party has been able to achieve today's extremely good political situation of prosperity and development. However, this should never induce us to overlook the problems of certain thought impurity within the party or to regard lightly the task of rectifying our thinking. Even those party members who have maintained ideological and political unanimity with the party Central Committee still need, through party rectification, to further improve their consciousness, strengthen their party character, and impose on themselves an even higher standard and should never entertain the thought that "ideological unity is none of their business," thus relaxing their study of the party rectification documents. As for those party members who, though supporting the four basic principles and the party line since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, still entertain skepticism and a confused understanding of certain problems, they should all the more, in the course of learning in party rectification, overhaul the effects of their erroneous thoughts, and strive to attain complete ideological and political unanimity with the party Central Committee. Here, it should be emphatically pointed out that the reason for the importance of the task of ideological unity is principally due to certain party members and cadres who have openly violated the party's political discipline and who are unable to maintain ideological and political unanimity with the party Central Committee, going even so far as to voice their opposition to the party Central Committee. There are also certain comrades who lack an understanding of the great significance of restoring order out of chaos and have failed to acquire the stand of the Marxist line; and there are certain party members who have a vague understanding and confused idea about the basic principle and superior character of socialism and the bright prospects of communism. From this it can be seen that to rectify thinking and achieve ideological unity constitute an exceedingly important task.

A clear understanding of the important nature of ideological unity does not mean that thought automatically has been unified. The solution of the problem of ideological unity depends on rectifying our thinking. It is necessary, by studying three books, including "A Must Book for Party Members," and the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," and linking theory with practice, to achieve a clear understanding of the following: Why is it necessary at present for the party to insist on the four basic principles? What is the reason for advocating the building of socialism with Chinese characteristics? What is socialism with Chinese characteristics? Why is the enforcement of the economic principle of enlivening the domestic economy and opening up to the outside not a step backward to capitalism? Why is the socialist system superior to the capitalism system?

Why is it that the party's political and ideological line since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee is correct? In what way do the party's line principles, and policies at the present serve to rectify "leftist" errors, oppose errors of the right, conform to the needs of socialist modernized construction, and affect the union of the four basic principles with concrete practices under the current historical conditions? Only in truly understanding the reasoning on these questions, knowing the truth and the whys and wherefores of the truth, will the comrades of the whole party be able truly and consciously to achieve ideological unity and gain a high degree of ideological and political unanimity with the party Central Committee. In this way, it will be possible to effectively rectify all the "left" and right erroneous tendencies inside the party. There are certain party members and cadres who have distorted the four basic principles and disobeyed the party line since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and praised the liberalized tendencies of the capitalist class; some have gone so far as to indulge in spiritual pollution and spread sentiments of discontent against socialism and against communist enterprises and the leadership of the Communist Party. The reason of all this is principally because these people cannot stand the test of past setbacks and cannot withstand the inroad of capitalist thought, and also because some have harbored views and a stand which go against Marxism. It is necessary to note that the problem with most party members who have committed errors is one concerning ideology and understanding. By means of such measures as party rectification, scientifically summing up historical experiences, and vigorously carrying out criticism and self-criticism, they can all return to the stand of the Marxist line.

We firmly believe that if the whole party highly regards and earnestly carries out the work of rectifying thinking, the party rectification task of ideological unity can certainly be triumphantly accomplished.

GUANGMING RIBAO ON CRIMINAL OFFENSE CRACKDOWN

HK230004 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 14 Jan 84 p 3

[Article by Hu Shiyou: "Combine Striking at and Punishing Criminals With Dividing and Disintegrating the Enemy"]

[Text] At present, the drive to crack down on criminal offenses is developing in thoroughness and depth. The victory in the first round of the struggle has proven that the principles and policies adopted by the party and the state in dealing with criminal offenses are perfectly correct. In order to ensure that the struggle will continue to develop in thoroughness and depth in a healthy manner, we should comprehensively, systematically, and unswervingly implement the principles and policies adopted by the party and the state in combating criminal offenses and enforce the laws of the state.

The principles of combining cracking down on and punishing criminals with dividing and disintegrating the enemy is an important strategic principle adopted by the party and the state in their fight against criminal offenses. It plays an extremely important role in the actual struggle. In the movement to suppress the counterrevolutionaries, which was launched when the country had just been founded, because of the tremendous force of the movement, the principle of cracking down on and punishing combined with the principle of dividing and disintegrating to form a massive political offensive during which the counterrevolutionaries were struck at, divided, and disintegrated. In June 1981, in implementing the "resolutions on handling those criminals or persons who are being reformed through labor but who escape or commit again" adopted by the 19th meeting of the NPC Standing committee, various parts of the country vigorously mounted a political offensive by severely cracking down on those people. Consequently, the criminals gave themselves up to the police and frankly confessed their crimes one after another.

In the second half of that year, in Beijing alone there were already more than 300 criminals who had given themselves up to the police and frankly confessed their crimes. In addition, there were more than 58,000 cases of exposure of criminal offenses or people furnishing the police with clues. In 1982, a drive was launched throughout the country to severely punish offenders committing serious crimes. By April, more than 192,000 cases of economic offenses had been exposed and filed for investigation and prosecution in combination with party discipline and the law. Because of the combination of the principle of cracking down on and punishing the offenders with the principle of dividing and disintegrating the enemy, more than 24,000 criminals gave themselves up to the police and frankly confessed their economic crimes. At present, in the drive to deal a heavy blow at the serious criminal offenders, the principle of cracking down on and punishing the criminals is combined with the principle of dividing and disintegrating the enemy with the same remarkable results. As a result of the heavy blow dealt them, thousands and thousands of criminal offenders have given themselves up to the police, frankly confessed their crimes, exposed many cases of criminal offenses, and furnished the police with clues.

Our criminal law embodies a combination of both lenient and stern features. The criminal offenders who have been exposed and proved to be guilty will be cracked down upon and punished according to the law. They will neither be tolerated nor conspired with. As for the offenders committing serious crimes, it is necessary to round up the whole gang of them in one fell swoop and to punish them resolutely, speedily, and strictly according to the law. The offenders committing serious crimes oppose the people. Our struggle against them is a political struggle between ourselves and the enemy. It is a struggle necessary for safeguarding the lives and property of the people, for upholding social order, for safeguarding the socialist economic constructions, for perfecting the socialist legal system, and for consolidating the people's democratic dictatorship. This struggle is favorable for establishing the socialist legal system with distinctive Chinese characteristics and for building a socialist spiritual civilization. We do not want this struggle to be obstructed. We do not waver in the least and we will carry on to the end. In addition, in handling various kinds of criminal offenders, except those who are guilty of the most heinous crimes, who have incurred the greatest popular indignation, and who must be sentenced to death, we combine punishment with remolding. The principle of "remolding first, production second" is capable of remolding the majority of these people into a new type of people who earn their own living and abide by discipline and law. In addition, within the limits prescribed by the law, we should treat leniently those criminals who are entitled to lenient treatment. We do not think the heavier the sentences, the better. However, we resolutely do not want to be indulgent with the criminals.

In order to combine the principle of cracking down on and punishing the criminals with the principle of dividing and disintegrating the enemy, it is necessary to enforce the policy of leniency toward those who confess their crimes and the policy of severity to those who refuse to. Whether we punish criminals leniently or severely, we should decide on the punishments within the range of those possible prescribed by the laws or regulations they have violated. The tendency to be lenient in all cases and not to severely punish those who should be severely punished should be resolutely corrected. If we do not correct such a tendency, we cannot punish the evildoers. We must severely crack down on the criminals on legal grounds. We cannot severely punish the criminals by not abiding by the laws.

To enforce the policy of leniency toward those who confess their crime and the policy of severity to those who refuse to confess is, within the limits prescribed by the laws, to punish severely those who refuse to confess their crimes and to treat leniently those who give themselves up to the police and who frankly confess their crimes.

As for those who give themselves up to the policy, who frankly confess their crimes, and who have rendered meritorious service, we can, on the basis of their frankness and meritorious service, duly mitigate their punishments or treat them more leniently. We can even exempt some of them from punishments (including prosecution) and simply let them be remolded through labor, or we can order them to sign a pledge and to report their errors, let them be released on bail, or let the people discipline them. Crimes can be offset by meritorious service. We can treat leniently or mitigate the punishments for those who have rendered meritorious service or exempt them from punishments according to how outstanding their service is. Those who have rendered outstanding service can be exempted from punishments or treated leniently according to the seriousness of their crimes. In addition, they may also be duly awarded if they have rendered really outstanding service. However, we must be on guard against those criminals who obstruct the proper enforcement of the policy of leniency toward those who frankly confess their crime and who take advantage of the policy by pretending to make a clean breast of their crimes.

It is necessary to handle properly the relationship between determining the nature of the cases and handling them. In handling cases of criminal offenses, it is necessary to base ourselves on facts and to regard the law as the criterion. It is necessary to stick to the working procedures of the judicial and public security organs in determining the nature of the offenses, in correctly reaching verdicts, and in handling the offenders according to the law. We can absolutely not be careless or perfunctory. To determine the nature of the offenses is to distinguish the guilty from those who are not guilty. To consider the seriousness of the offenses is a question of whether the offenders should be leniently or harshly handled. The two issues are closely related. However, they should not be confused with one another. We cannot, for the purpose of leniently handling the offenders, declare the guilty not guilty or obliterate the criminal nature of their deeds in order to be boundlessly merciful. We can neither, for the purpose of handling the offenders harshly, confuse what is guilty with what is not by declaring those who are not guilty to be guilty. We should clearly distinguish the behavior of a hoodlum from the offenses he has committed; the flirtatious style of people of both sexes from the offense of rape committed by hoodlums; fights caused by quarrels from the offenses of provocation, stirring up troubles, and assembling people to attack or murder others; shoplifting from theft; the proper actions taken by the masses to protect themselves in a fight against criminals from the offenses of injuring or murdering people; backward views and ideas from insults, slander, and counterrevolutionary propaganda and instigation; ordinary feudal superstitious activities from the criminal activities of the counterrevolutionary superstitious sects and secret societies; those who gamble from professional gamblers; and those who read pornography, who listen to pornographic tapes, and who watch pornographic video programs from those who produce, duplicate, or sell pornographic books, pictures, tapes, and video tapes and organize people to spread such things. Only by correctly ascertaining the offenses can we handle leniently or harshly those who should be handled leniently or harshly. We cannot begin to talk about leniency or severity if what people have done does not constitute an offense.

The present drive to crack down on criminal activities presents a golden opportunity for us to redeem those who have taken a wrong step. We must take this opportunity to vigorously educate and redeem the young people who have gone astray. In the past, some young people were led astray. They would not listen to people's advice and nobody could refrain them from going astray. Many of them, however, have been greatly shocked by the drive to crack down on criminal offenses. Consequently, they feel that they have taken the wrong road, and they want to turn over a new leaf before it is too late. They want to repent and be saved and, one after another, they give themselves up to the police, frankly report their offenses, and atone for their crimes by good deeds. Naturally, we warmly welcome this and vigorously encourage them to turn over a new leaf as soon as possible.

Those young people mentioned here have committed minor offenses. They have not yet become offenders committing serious crimes and they are different from the latter in quality. To be sure, there is not an impassable chasm between them. If those who have gone astray continue to behave in the same way, it is very likely that they will become offenders committing serious crimes. We must "speedily and severely handle offenders committing serious crimes, round up the whole gang of them in one fell swoop," and handle them, according to the law, in ways different from those we use to handle other people. We must be unambiguous, we do not waver, and we will insist on this point to the end. In implementing the principle of educating, helping, and redeeming the young people who have gone astray, whether these young people are being reformed through labor or in the factories, streets, rural areas, or schools, we will neither be ambiguous nor waver and we will insist on these points to the end.

ZHOU JIANREN DISCUSSES CRACKING DOWN ON CRIMINALS

HK200155 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 18 Jan 84 p 4

[Article by Zhou Jianren: "A Random Talk on Law and Social Order"]

[Text] The old year has passed and the new year has come. Last year witnessed great progress in the building of the two civilizations in our country. The central authorities have resolutely made up their minds to consolidate social order, and the decision adopted by the NPC Standing Committee on severely punishing criminal offenders has played a tremendous role in facilitating a reasonable improvement in social order, encouraging healthy trends, and suppressing evil practices. This development recalls two incidents to me. One took place in a certain place in the Northeast the year before last. A girl taken hostage by scoundrels called for help. While two workers were ready to rescue the girl, a plant manager, who was a CPC member, stopped them from so doing. As a result, the girl was indecently assaulted. However, the plant manager himself could not be exempted from due punishment by party discipline and state law either. The other incident occurred lately. It concerned a girl taken hostage by scoundrels in the street. Witnessing the incident, the masses gathered together. Being terrified by the scoundrels, they hesitated about helping the girl. At that moment, a cadre got out of a car which was held up in the street because of the incident and loudly cried, "Stop the ruffians!" The spectators were awakened. Sensing that the odds were against them, the ruffians immediately turned back. The result showed that there is nothing to be afraid of in regard to all scoundrels, who are feeble and unpopular. So long as we courageously fight against them, they will surely be subdued. In order to safeguard social order, we not only have to abide by the law ourselves, but we also have to courageously struggle with all offenses against the law. Even our ancestors could "stand for justice in face of evil things." How can we citizens of a socialist country forsake our sense of justice?

The consolidation of social order needs the support of the public on the one hand and, on the other, relies on rule by law. I still remember that our revered Mr Shen Heng (referring to Shen Junru -- editor) once talked with me about law in the 1950's when he was in the post of president of the Supreme People's Court. He said that he had had an exchange of views with a foreign Marxist jurist on the question of sentences. The jurist said: Although the people's ideological understanding is being steadily enhanced in the course of development of socialist society, there will still be a small number of people who will make offenses against the law. These offenders should be severely penalized. Severe blows at scoundrels means strong protection for good people. Some foreign bourgeois "humanitarians" object to our condemning those felons to the death penalty, holding that such a practice is "inhumane." However, can it be considered "humane" if we just stop condemning those felons to death but let them continue to kill good people?

It is necessary to unremittingly crack down on criminal offenses and to make a sustained effort in building spiritual civilization. In this way we will surely be able to achieve, step by step, a fundamental turn for the better in social order.

ZHOU YANG ON STUDY OF FILMMAKING AESTHETICS

HK190739 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 16 Jan 84 p 7

[Article by Zhou Yang: "Some Hopes Concerning Aesthetic Study in Filmmaking" -- "preface by the author to the book 'Aesthetics in Films: 1982,' chief editor Zhong Dianfei; title added by editor of RENMIN RIBAO"]

[Text] It is only 80-odd years since the appearance of films in human cultural life; but with their popularity, based on their audio-visual nature, and the advances in the media they represent, they have become, with the later art of TV, an artistic form which possesses the largest audience in this century. However, filmmaking as an object of aesthetic study has been a practice of only the last 3 decades.

Comrade Hu Yaobang has encouraged the film workers of our country to scale new heights on the basis of the existing achievements. This expresses the expectations of the CPC Central Committee and millions upon millions of people for our film industry. It is essential for the film workers of our country to fully exert themselves, to be scrupulous about every detail in art, to realize the party's call, and to strive to produce more high quality films loved by the masses. Aesthetics in filmmaking is a new subject. Apart from expressing the achievements already made in film as a comprehensive art form, aesthetics in filmmaking should express the purpose it is striving to attain.

In recent years, the trend of philosophical aesthetic study has grown rather strong. However, various fields of art are busy in their own practice, having no time to spend on matters in aesthetic study. Such conditions should be changed. Aesthetics in filmmaking has made an advanced step in this aspect. I should like to take this opportunity to express concisely a few of my hopes for this study.

First, we are Marxists. Our final aim is to realize communism in the whole world. A society without exploitation, without oppression, rid of the idea of private ownership, and which is highly developed materially and spiritually is not only our political program, but also our aesthetic ideal. Just as Marx said, mankind is transforming the world in accordance with the law of beauty. Without such an aesthetic ideal, aesthetics in filmmaking will lose its noble aim, and its inherent charm. Form is important, and it should by no means be neglected. Silent films, sound films, black and white and technicolor films, ordinary screen and wide screen, have all brought a series of problems in film expression, pushing the film industry forward. However, the fundamental question of aesthetics in filmmaking is determined by the relationship between films and society. The bourgeoisie beautify the world according to their ideals; their films have filled the world market. Often, a large number of these films have not beautified the world, but have created spiritual pollution under the influence of the bourgeois world outlook and its artistic methods. In this aspect, it is necessary for our revolutionary film artists to foster lofty aspirations and great ideals and to scale the heights; whether in creation or theoretical study, we should understand that it is the sacred mission assigned to us by the times.

Second, our films, like all other arts, are for the people, and primarily for the laboring people. Comrade Mao Zedong's "Speech at the Yanan Forum on Literature and Art" and the tremendous changes it has brought about in the literature and art circles has opened up a brilliant new age for us. Our films should have good, fascinating plots, integrating education with entertainment. So-called "non-plots," "non-drama," and "ideas of modern film," and so on do not mean attaching no attention to plot, dramatic effects, and techniques of filmmaking. Newly initiated principles and theories are all worth our attention; they should be studied, and their merits absorbed. However, such study should not depart from the aesthetic requirements of the people. It is essential to acquire the best of effects with the best of means of expression.

On this, Comrade Mao Zedong made a vivid analogy: "As with lifting a bucket of water, if we do not raise it from the ground, can we raise it in the air?" Any improvement should not depart from the basis of our own nation.

The historic achievement of left-wing films of the 1930's lies in the fact that they changed the features of China's old films. Their chief achievement was in striving to make films serve the people and social progress. However, before the nation was liberated, it was impossible to achieve this, while in Yanan, at that time, conditions for producing feature films did not exist. Practice in filmmaking over the past 3 decades and more since the founding of the PRC has provided us with considerably rich experiences. The Chinese films of the past 60 years and more should become an object of study in Chinese aesthetics in filmmaking. By being an expert in one's profession, we mean that it is necessary to understand the history and the present condition of the profession itself. It is wrong to look down upon our own tradition and experiences.

Third, the form of the film has been imported from foreign lands. Although, in the history of our country, we have long had such folk art as the lantern show, which is related to the "screen," it is, of course, absolutely different from what we call the "film" today. Therefore, we should learn from foreign experiences, and it would be wrong to refuse to learn from them. Film is an art form of a very strongly international nature. We should by no means be insular, complacent, and conservative; in particular, it is all the more necessary for workers in the film industry to strengthen such study step by step in a planned way. In recent years, the academic atmosphere in film circles has begun to grow, and this is a very good phenomenon. However, the purpose of study should be made explicit, so that others' achievements may be used by us, and not be "gone with the wind." China is one of the largest countries in the contemporary world and a nation with a long history, and its films should possess a national style. Ours is also a country with many nationalities, and each nationality should have its own style. From "Song of the Fisherman," "Disaster of an Intellectual," "Daughters of the Chinese Nation," "Battle of the Shangganling," "Commissioner Lin" and "The Lin Family Shop" to "Reminiscences of the Southern Part of the City" and "Xizhao Street," they have all proved that the more national in character the films are, the more they will be able to win the audiences of the world, thereupon making our due contribution to the films of the world.

Finally, in studying any subject, a good style of study should be acquired. It is precisely the study style of seeking truth from facts and perseverance, and, on this basis, we advocate the spirit of initiative. Different views on academic and artistic issues should be resolved through friendly, earnest discussion and practice. Some questions in aesthetics have undergone long-term debate. Our academic work and artistic work are precisely making some progress and some breakthroughs through such debate and through the emulation of different artistic styles.

The study of aesthetics in the filmmaking of our country is still in its childhood, and its tasks are laborious. Therefore, the study of history, experiences of creation of film artists, ideological trends in films during various stages, on the present condition, bibliography, and so on, should all be started in a planned way. The abstraction of aesthetics is based on practice. It is essential to prevent the overelaboration of scholasticism and straggling, rambling talk. Nevertheless, it is only on the basis of possessing a large amount of material that it will be possible to overcome them effectively.

RENMIN RIBAO STRESSES ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

HK171307 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 8 Jan 84 p 1, 3

[Editorial: "Attain a New Level in Environmental Management"]

[Text] Since the first national environmental protection conference, held in 1973, definite results have been obtained in the environmental protection work of our country. If we say that people still had very little environmental protection knowledge and were still very unfamiliar with such problems as "dangers of pollution" and "ecological balance" 10 years ago, the situation is already very different at present, and people are becoming more and more aware of the importance and urgency of environmental protection work.

We should acknowledge the reality that even now the environmental protection work of our country is still not attracting sufficient attention, and that environmental pollution and ecological damage are still not under control. The economic level of our country is not high, but it is a country with one of the highest levels of discharges of industrial waste gases, waste water, and residue per year in the world. The seriousness of the problem also lies in the fact that most of the industrial "wastes" are discharged directly without being treated, and this is causing the continued exacerbation of the environmental pollution of our country at present. The destruction of vegetation, forests, grassland and reclaimed wasteland in many places has caused erosion to become more serious with each passing day, and the area of prairie turning into desert and deteriorating is gradually spreading. All these things are causing anxiety among the people, and if the situation is not reversed as quickly as possible, it is bound to cause great harm.

China is a developing country. Finance is still a very difficult problem, and it cannot raise large amounts of funds for environmental construction. Under this kind of situation, the most positive, realistic, and effective measure is to strengthen environmental management. According to the investigations of some districts, about 50 percent of the problems in environmental pollution at present are due to the lack of management or bad management. As long as management is strengthened, many of the problems in pollution of the environment and damage to the ecology can be ameliorated or solved without spending a great deal of money.

The natural environment is the basic condition on which mankind relies for existence, and in its development and utilization, we cannot do such a stupid thing as destroy our own homeland and living conditions. We should look upon strengthening environmental management and guarding against pollution of the environment and damage to the ecology as a strategic task of modernization. We must raise the understanding of the whole nation regarding the environment, and especially the understanding of leading cadres at various levels regarding environmental protection. Some of the comrades often have a one-sided view, and they are afraid that paying attention to environmental protection would affect production and construction. This kind of view is wrong. A small paper mill on the coast makes only slightly more than 100,000 yuan profit a year, but the waste water discharged by this mill into the sea polluted more than 10,000 mu of beach and sea area. Losses in shellfish alone amounted to more than 4 million yuan a year. Facts have informed us that on the question of environmental protection, we must have the concept of viewing the situation as a whole, form a long-term point of view, and take everything into account. In the process of modernization, we must strive to develop production and construction in synchronization with environmental protection, and solve pollution of the environment and damage to the ecology in the course of production and construction.

The key to raising environmental protection to a new level lies in strengthening leadership over environmental protection work. Various departments of the State Council and local government at various levels must include this basic national policy, which has a bearing on the living condition of the people and on the four modernizations, on their agenda. Ministers, provincial governors, mayors, and county directors must take charge of the environmental protection work of their own departments and localities, personally carry out investigations and study, provide supervision and inspection, sum up experiences, criticize work not quite up to the mark, and give publicity to work that measures up. As for incidents of environmental pollution the masses complain about a great deal, they must deal with them personally.

These two "personal" methods are very necessary, because environmental problems have an important bearing on the situation as a whole. If the leading cadres do not step forward and give final instructions, work will not be easy to handle. In accordance with the stipulations of environmental protection law, government at various levels must set up organizations for protecting the environment, and large and medium-sized enterprises, as well as institutions, must also set up organizations according to their need. At present, departments and areas still without environmental management organizations must set them up as quickly as possible. Such composite departments as the planning committees, economic committees, and scientific committees at various levels must set up environmental management organizations to manage environmental protection work in their own respective fields. In the light of the fact that pollution of the environment and damage to the ecology are becoming more serious every day, prefectures, villages, and people's communes should also have people in charge of this work.

The basic policy of environmental management work is "taking prevention as the main feature, while integrating prevention with treatment." We must first set our sights on "prevention," and cannot wait until the environment has been polluted and the ecology has been damaged before we start to tackle the problem. For the sake of giving priority to "prevention," we should conscientiously strengthen planning and management over environmental protection work. In drawing up economic and social development, economic zone, agricultural zone, drainage for the river and stream system, city, rural town, and energy resources plans, and when laying down various technical and economic policies, the state as well as the localities must regard protecting and improving the environment, making rational use of natural resources, and safeguarding the ecological balance in nature as a guiding principle as well as a vital task, and make overall arrangements in order to obtain the best social and economic results, including environmental benefits.

In the work of maintaining a comprehensive balance during the carrying out of economic and social development plans, planning departments at various levels must properly maintain a comprehensive balance between economic development and environmental protection, and guard against pollution of the environment and deterioration of resources which may be caused by economic development. Large-scale capital construction projects and large-scale natural resources development projects must pay attention at the outset to the problem of environmental protection, regard environmental appraisal as an important content in carrying out feasibility studies, and properly arrange measures for guarding against pollution as well as against damage to the ecology. Existing environmental pollution and damage must be vigorously brought under control. In the process of prevention and treatment, we must adhere to the principle of "relying on the masses, and everybody giving a hand." The environmental question involves many aspects, and it has a bearing on everyone as well as on the well-being of future generations. Everybody must show concern, display a high sense of responsibility, and make concerted efforts.

To strengthen environmental management, we should also strengthen the legal system of environmental protection. An important experience of environmental protection abroad is the use of legal means to manage the environment. Since the promulgation of "The (Tentative) Environmental Protection Law of the People's Republic of China" in 1979, it has played a very important role. In the future, we must, in the process of implementation, continue to revise it and make it more substantial, so that it will become more perfect. At the same time, we must pay close attention to the drawing up of various separate laws and regulations, and develop them as quickly as possible into a legal system for protecting the environment. Apart from special laws and regulations on environmental protection, various laws and regulations of resource management, such as land, water resources, forestry, and fishery laws, as well as vital construction laws and regulations and urban and rural construction laws and regulations, should all embody the demands of environmental protection. Judicial, environmental protection, and various economic departments must strengthen cooperation, make a success of the work of enforcing the law, and earnestly adhere to the principle of the law's having to be enforced, and enforcement has to be strict. At the same time, we must strengthen propaganda and education in the legal system for protecting the environment, so that cadres at various levels, as well as the broad masses, will gradually strengthen their concept of the legal system, consciously observe the law, and wage a resolute struggle against all actions which run counter to the laws and regulations of environmental protection.

The goal in the struggle for environmental protection by the end of this century, put forward by the recently held second national environmental protection conference, is to basically solve environmental pollution throughout the country, to basically attain a benign cycle in natural ecology, and to make the production and living environment in urban and rural areas cleaner, better, and quieter, so that the environmental situation throughout the country can be basically in harmony with the development of the national economy as well as with the improvement in the material and spiritual life of the people. For the sake of guaranteeing the realization of this goal, proceeding from the national condition of our country, strengthening environmental management, and guarding against as well as solving a series of environmental problems by means of strict but scientific management are of extremely important significance. We must neither wait nor rely on others, but must strive to improve the quality of various work in environmental protection and raise environmental management to a new level, so that the mountains and rivers of the motherland can be made more beautiful with each passing day.

COMMENTATOR ON IMPROVING HOTEL SERVICES

HK191510 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 15 Jan 84 p 5

[Commentator's article: "The Burden Is Heavy and the Road Is Long -- on How Hotels Can Provide Excellent Service"]

[Text] The adoption of the policy of opening up to the outside world and enlivening the domestic economy in China and the rapid development of our socialist cause have attracted more and more foreign friends and Overseas Chinese. According to statistics, in 1983, a total of 9,477,000 people, or over 1.5 million people more than in 1982, entered China on business, for sports, cultural, scientific, and technological exchanges, and as tourists. Among them, 872,500 people were foreign guests and the other 8,604,500 people were Overseas Chinese and compatriots from Hong Kong, Macao, and Taiwan. It is no small matter to receive so many guests in a good manner. Hotels catering to foreigners shoulder an important task and should seriously consider how to improve their services.

In recent years, a number of old hotels in all parts of the country have been transformed and are showing a new face. At the same time, some new hotels with modern designs and amenities have been built in some large cities. It is expected that the shortage of hotel rooms will soon be overcome. After we have better service facilities, the issue of improving service quality will become more prominent. So we must handle this matter conscientiously.

Whether we can provide good-quality service is a matter directly concerning the reputation of our motherland. Hotels opening to foreign guests serve as show windows reflecting the images of our motherland. Because they are responsible for accommodating and catering to foreign guests, they can leave a vivid impression on the guests and give them warm feelings with excellent service. How can a hotel gain a good reputation? This depends on its workers' having a high sense of political responsibility and working conscientiously and also depends on their well-mannered and satisfactory services and their scientific management and strict work systems. If a hotel offers high-quality service, it will leave a favorable impression on its guests who will carry the impressive friendly feeling to all parts of the world. However, if the service of a hotel is poor, or even if its personnel make a few improper remarks or handle some trivial things in an improper way, it may produce an adverse influence. Comrade Liao Chengzhi, who was a leader in charge of Overseas Chinese affairs for many years in his lifetime, once pointed out in weighty words: Every hotel worker functions just like a "foreign minister." He ardently hoped that hotel workers who stood in the forefront in the work of receiving foreign guests would conscientiously fulfill their duties and win honor for the motherland.

It is important to establish a correct principle for operation. Beijing Municipality has put forward a guideline of "placing the interests of guests in the primary position for the sake of friendship, offering good service, and achieving good economic results." This can be recommended to other localities for reference. When running a hotel, we should certainly pay attention to its profitability. However, ours is a socialist country and our business should not merely be geared to making money; instead, our business should contribute to the friendship between the Chinese people and foreign people. "Placing the interests of guests in the primary position for the sake of friendship" should not rest on empty talk; rather, it should be reflected in "good service," through which the guests will feel as comfortable and convenient as at home. If a hotel offers good service and wins a good reputation, it will be patronized by more guests who come out of admiration for its good reputation. Then, the hotel will acquire both fame and gain.

Therefore, good service is the key to the whole matter. Some people think that first-class service must be based on first-class facilities. Admittedly, we should not neglect the material factor, and advanced facilities can indeed help improve service. However, if we do not set our operation principle to right and fail to exercise scientific management by enforcing a strict work system and by improving the professional competence of the personnel, a first-class hotel in our hands may still be run poorly. At present, the number of first-class hotels with modern amenities is still rather small in our country. Many guests, however, do not ask for luxurious hotels when they come to China. What they demand for is good service which can make them feel at home. In some places, there are small hotels which are widely well-known for their good service. Should we not earnestly consider why they are so successful?

We should not take lightly the issue of practicing good manners toward the guests. This is an important link in good service. Every word and deed and every act of the hotel staff may influence the feeling of the guests. By stressing good manners, we do not mean practicing courting in a vulgar manner, still less "fawning on foreign people."

The Chinese nation has a long history of civilization and is known as a "nation of courtesy." Behaving with good manners is a tradition of our nation and now also reflects our socialist spiritual civilization. A Chinese saying goes: "A kind remark can warm people for three winters." We should treat all guests courteously without discrimination no matter what color or race they are. Romain Rolland, a famous French writer, once said: "To shed sunlight on other people's minds, one should have sunlight in his own mind." Should our hotel staff not be people who shed sunlight? They should let Overseas Chinese and compatriots from Hong Kong, Macao, and Taiwan feel the sunlight of the motherland and let guests from capitalist countries feel the sunlight of socialism. How can they fulfill this duty if they lack enthusiasm and good manners?

Some people may argue that the hotels opening to foreign guests are offering service much better than other domestic hotels, so how can still higher demands be set on the former? We should not confine our view merely to our country. Hotels opening to foreign people constitute an international trade, because their guests come from all parts of the world and they will judge the quality of our service from an "international point of view." Therefore, we should set high demands on our work according to international standards.

Because hotels opening to foreign guests have their specific characteristics, they should carry out more major reforms ahead of other trades. The situation in which hotel managers have no or just little decisionmaking power must be rapidly changed. The management system should be adapted to the development of this trade. Policies in this field must be flexible. Hotel management and service is a branch of learning. The staff from top to bottom must all have professional knowledge and must receive professional training. The training of qualified personnel is a pressing matter at the moment. In order to improve our hotel service, we must be resolved to make great efforts to reform the systems and train qualified personnel.

CENTRAL ADVISORY COMMISSION MEMBERS MEET IN GUANGZHOU

OW200500 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1636 GMT 18 Jan 84

[Text] Guangzhou, 18 Jan (XINHUA) -- The first meeting of the central and southern China groups of the Central Advisory Commission of the CPC was held in Guangzhou from 16 to 18 January.

Feng Wenbin, member of the Central Advisory Commission, was entrusted by Comrade Hu Yaobang to attend the meeting as an observer. He conveyed the kind regards of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee to the comrades of the Central Advisory Commission living in the central and southern provinces. At the same time, he conveyed greetings from the Standing Committee of the Central Advisory Commission to all comrades.

Attending the meeting were 10 members of the Central Advisory Commission. They were Comrades Liu Tianfu, Li Jianzhen, Yi Linping, Ouyang Shan, Peng Jiaqing, Zhang Qilong, Zhang Caiqian, Xia Shihou, Liu Jie and Liu Zhuanlian. Liu Tianfu and Liu Jie presided over the meeting.

The veteran comrades attending the meeting expressed their appreciation of the party Central Committee's kind concern for them and satisfaction about the group activities of members of the Central Advisory Commission not living in Beijing.

During the 3-day meeting, the comrades talked freely and introduced the situation in their respective places.

They made many valuable suggestions on how the veteran comrades should take the lead in carrying out party rectification work and help local party committees guard against perfunctoriness in carrying out party rectification, how to ensure success in both party rectification and production work, how to ferret out the "three types of people," how to strengthen ideological and political work, how to clear away spiritual pollution, and how to build up the old revolutionary bases. They pledged to play an active role in carrying out party rectification work during the new year.

During the meeting, Feng Wenbin visited Comrades Wu Kehua and Ou Mengjue, who were ill, on behalf of the Standing Committee of the Central Advisory Commission. Responsible comrades of the Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee and the Guangzhou PLA Units including Wang Meng, Lin Ruo, Liang Lingguang and Wu Nansheng also visited the veteran comrades attending the meeting.

FANG YI ADDRESSES NATIONAL SCIENCE CONFERENCE

OW190428 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1639 GMT 17 Jan 84

[By reporter Zhang Jimin]

[Text] Beijing, 17 Jan (XINHUA) -- A national scientific and technical information work conference opened here today. Leading comrades of the State Scientific and Technological Commission stressed at the conference that the focus of our scientific and technical information work for the future is to strengthen production technology information collection and application so that such information can better serve economic construction.

Addressing the conference, Fang Yi, state councillor and minister of the State Scientific and Technological Commission, announced the following three important measures to step up scientific and technical information work:

1. This country will gradually establish a national computer system for scientific and technical information according to our plans. The computer system has been included in the country's key projects for computer application.
2. A national scientific and technical information center will be set up and construction of a building to house the new center will begin this year as one of the country's major projects.
3. With the State Council's approval, a scientific and technical information bureau will be established under the State Scientific and Technological Commission. The new bureau will be an administrative organization exercising managerial control over the nationwide scientific and technical information network.

In his report to the conference, Yang Jun, vice minister of the State Scientific and Technological Commission, emphatically pointed out the necessity of continuously implementing the principle of directing scientific and technical information work to effectively serve economic construction. He said that guided by the basic principle that "economic construction must rely on science and technology which, in turn, must be directed to serve economic construction," all links of scientific and technical information work, including collection, processing, transmission, and analysis, must serve the primary goal, that is, economic construction. It is imperative to strengthen production technology information work, forge close ties between production and scientific research organizations, promote transfer of production technology and tackle problems in industrial and agricultural production. Further attention should be paid to scientific and technical information work at grassroots factories, mines and other enterprises and in the rural areas and a complete information network should be established.

DENG LIQUN ATTENDS MEETING ON CIVILIZED UNITS

HK210954 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 21 Jan 84 p 1

[Report: "The Central Commission in Charge of the Activities of Five Stresses, Four Beauties, and Three Loves Stresses That It Is Necessary To Speed Up the Building of Various Civilized Units in Urban and Rural Areas"]

[Text] Beijing, 20 Jan (XINHUA) -- The central commission in charge of the activities of five stresses, four beauties, and three loves held its plenary session today. The session pointed out that it is necessary to extensively and vigorously carry out the activities of building various civilized units in urban and rural areas.

The session was presided over by Deng Liqun, member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee and chairman of the central commission in charge of the activities of five stresses, four beauties, and three loves. In his speech, he pointed out: Building socialist spiritual civilization is a matter of strategic importance. Instead of showing the spectacular, we should follow a down-to-earth manner in the work. In recent years, the broad masses of cadres and people have created a new thing of building civilized units in the process of participating in the activities of five stresses, four beauties, and three loves. Facts have shown that building civilized units is a fundamental way for regularizing and systematizing the activities of five stresses, four beauties, and three loves. It is also an effective method for promoting the building of socialist spiritual civilization in grassroots units and the whole society. It will also urge party and government leaders in various units to rely on their own efforts to coordinate forces from various quarters in order to carry out the work of building spiritual civilization more effectively. Various units should regard the building of civilized units as part of their regular work. In light of their own characteristics, various units must set specific demands and criteria for building civilized units so that they will fulfill their tasks.

The meeting discussed "Opinions on Unfolding Five Stresses, Four Beauties, and Three Loves Activities in 1984." The meeting holds that in order to promote the building of units with culture, various localities, departments, and units should earnestly do a good job in work of the following four aspects: 1) The work of building units with culture must be closely integrated with the work of party rectification. Plans must be worked out and work must be done progressively. Communists should play a vanguard and exemplary role in building units with culture. 2) In building units with culture, we must put ideological improvement in the leading position and must continue to carry out in a thorough manner education on patriotism and communism. 3) In building units with culture, we must formulate and perfect various kinds of rules and regulations on the basis of ideological education. 4) In building units with culture, there must be destruction and construction in our work. We must give support to what is correct and get rid of what is wrong. We must integrate the promotion of new practices with the curbing of unhealthy trends.

The meeting put forth that the basic contents of this year's "All-People Civility and Courtesy Month" activities remain to be: continuing the work of eliminating the "dirty, chaotic, and poor," making further efforts to provide excellent services, establishing good order, prettifying the surroundings, and changing general social practices.

Song Yingqi, mass work minister of the PLA General Political Department; Zhang Dazhong, secretary general of the Beijing Municipal CPC Committee and director of Beijing Municipal Five Stresses, Four Beauties, and Three Loves Activities Committee; and Song Defu, secretary of the CYL Central Committee Secretariat, respectively introduced their experience and talked about their future plans at the meeting.

LI PENG SPEAKS TO URBAN, RURAL SPECIALISTS

OW211928 Beijing XINHUA in English 1834 GMT 21 Jan 84

[Text] Beijing, January 12 (XINHUA) -- Urban and rural construction must be carried out in a scientific way for the country's modernization, said Vice-Premier Li Peng Friday. Each city and town, he noted, is the political, economic and cultural center of a given area, playing a leading role in boosting rural and socioeconomic development. He was speaking to urban and rural development specialists attending a conference on policy and technical guidelines for urban and rural development and to members of the China Urban Development Scientific Research Society, an organization set up earlier this month to study urban development in the light of China's specific conditions.

The vice-premier noted that China's urban construction has made great achievements over the past three decades. He urged city planners and engineers to sum up the good points and shortcomings and work out guidelines for overall planning and technical policies for urban construction. In doing this, he added, foreign experience and lessons should be taken into consideration.

[Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 1451 GMT on 20 January in its report by Ge Daxing on Li Peng's meeting with urban and rural development specialists adds: Li Peng said: As a political, economic, and cultural center in a locality, the city plays a leading and driving role and occupies a very important position in rural economic and social developments. In the past 30 years or more, particularly since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, our country's urban and suburban construction has developed very rapidly and with tremendous achievements. However, there have been many problems in this construction, such as the lack of a general plan and perfect technical policies and so forth. For this reason, it is necessary to organize experts, scholars, and practical workers concerned throughout the country to conscientiously sum up our country's urban and suburban construction experiences and lessons, formulate technical policies for such construction, and strengthen the urban science research work.

[Li Peng said: A city is a consolidated body of the economy and society, and urban science involves many subjects in the natural and social sciences. The China Urban Science Research Society should organize talented personnel from all circles, bring into full play the superior role of consolidated research work, and strive to score more consolidated achievements. It should pay attention to studying the experiences and lessons of foreign urban construction, particularly the practical problems that have emerged in our country's urban construction, and provide advisory opinions for our country's formulation of urban policies.]

According to 1982 statistics, the combined industrial output value of the 232 cities in China accounted for 75 percent of the nation's total and their aggregate industrial profits and taxes turned over to the state 80 percent. China now has 289 cities. A nationwide program for urban development planning is under way in the country. Some cities have already drawn up their development plans.

ULANHU, OTHERS MAKE INSPECTION TOUR OF FUJIAN

OW201219 Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 11 Jan 84 p 1

[Text] Ulanhu, member of the CPC Central Committee's Political Bureau and vice president of the state; Li Jingquan, member of the Standing Committee of the Central Advisory Commission;

Lu Dingyi and Cheng Zihua, members of the Standing Committee and vice chairmen of the CPPCC National Committee; and Yang Chengwu, vice chairman of the CPPCC National Committee, are currently on an inspection tour of Fujian. On the afternoon of 11 January, they cordially received responsible comrades of the Fujian Provincial CPC Committee, the preparatory group for the provincial Advisory Committee, the provincial Discipline Inspection Committee, the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress, the provincial People's Government, and the CPPCC provincial committee as well as representatives of Taiwan compatriots currently in Fuzhou and posed for a group picture with them.

Xiang Nan, first secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, introduced the received comrades individually to the central leading comrades. The central leading comrades happily shook hands with them, wishing them progress in all fields of work and still greater achievements in the new year. The central leading comrades then received all the members of the presidium of the Seventh Fujian Provincial CYL Congress. Comrades Ulanhu and Lu Dingyi wrote inscriptions for the congress by request. Comrade Ulanhu's inscription reads: "Make vigorous efforts to invigorate China." Comrade Lu Dingyi's reads: "How shall we unite all the young people? By the objective -- elimination of poverty and backwardness. This behest of martyrs will have to be accomplished by you." On 5 January, Comrade Li Jingquan was also requested to write an inscription for the Seventh Fujian Provincial CYL Congress: "Congratulations to the victorious convening of the CYL Congress. Hope you study hard, are prepared to become successors, and do well to help the four modernizations."

NI ZHIFU, WEI JIANXING ON 1984 TRADE UNION TASKS

OW211143 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1445 GMT 20 Jan 84

[Text] Beijing, 20 Jan (XINHUA) -- The 2d Meeting of the 10th Presidium of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions (ACFTU) ended in Beijing on 20 January. Ni Zhifu, president of the ACFTU, talked about the important trade union tasks in 1984. Wei Jianxing, vice president of the ACFTU, called on trade union organizations at all levels to push forward and improve the trade union work centered around the party's central task and carry on the trade union work in the spirit of party rectification.

Ni Zhifu said: Trade union organizations at all levels this year should pay the greatest attention to the following four tasks: 1) Step up efforts to improve the workers' ideological and political education, general knowledge, and technical training; take an active part in the systematic political training of young workers on a rotational basis; and strive to increase the number of workers participating in the "read-to-construct-China" drive from last year's 10 million to 15 million. 2) Strengthen democratic management of enterprises by workers and oppose bureaucracy and unhealthy tendencies; workers' congresses should play a greater role in enterprises. 3) Launch a socialist labor emulation campaign in becoming, learning from, and catching up with the advanced. 4) All basic-level trade unions must do several good things for workers according to their urgent needs and in view of the practical conditions, such as noticeably improving their canteens and housing and kindergartens.

Speaking on how to carry out these four tasks, Wei Jianxing pointed out that trade union organizations at all levels must have their own well-built organizations and that trade union workers must strive to familiarize themselves with the whole situation, be versed in their own specific work, delve into reality, and change their work style. He also said: The industries' trade unions and the ACFTU's various departments should take an inventory of their scheduled meetings this year and firmly cancel unnecessary ones. Documentation of ACFTU departments should also be simplified. Scientific and economical management methods should be generally adopted and typical models' experience extensively popularized so that more practical things can be done.

ANHUI'S HUANG HUANG ON DEVELOPING ECONOMY

OW221141 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Jan 84

[Excerpt] Speaking at a recent meeting of representatives of rural key and specialized households and new economic combines in Luan Prefecture, Huang Huang, secretary of the Anhui Provincial CPC Committee, pointed out: We must fully understand the positive role played by key and specialized households and new economic combines in developing a commodity economy and enthusiastically support these new socialist things to bring about a greater development in rural commodity production.

Comrade Huang Huang said: In recent years, our leadership at all levels has seriously implemented the line, principles and policies adopted since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, especially the contractual system of production responsibility linking remuneration to output. This has greatly aroused the initiatives of the masses in socialist construction. As a result, agricultural production has recovered and developed.

In 1983 our province suffered the second most serious natural disasters since the founding of the PRC. However, we still won the second best harvest in Anhui's history. At present, 34 percent of our grain is marketable. In the past, only some 20 percent was marketable, even in good years. This shows that our commodity production has made good progress.

Especially with the emergence in large numbers of key and specialized households and new economic combines, there is a new situation in which agriculture, industry and commerce are operated jointly and production, supply, and marketing develop in coordination. All this indicates that our rural economy is changing from being self-supporting to large-scale commodity production. It shows that our province's agricultural modernization has entered a new stage of development. To meet this new situation, our leadership at all levels must initiate a drastic change in ideology, work style and method. We must free ourselves from our old agricultural practice. We must acquire a new understanding, put forward new slogans and break a new path in agriculture. We must recognize the important role of agriculture. We must recognize the important role of agriculture, industry and commerce in the rural economy and further develop the productive forces in the countryside to create a new situation in rural commodity production.

SHANDONG'S SU YIRAN DISCUSSES RECTIFICATION

SK210447 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 20 Jan 84

[Text] According to our reporter (Wang Yiliang), on the afternoon of 19 January, the Shandong Provincial CPC Committee held a meeting at the auditorium of the Nanjiao guest house in Jinan City with the participation of the leading cadres of the party provincial level organs.

At the meeting, Li Changan, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, delivered a report relaying the important instruction issued by the official conference of the Commission on Guiding Party Rectification of the CPC Central Committee in response to the report on party rectification, which was made by the provincial representative during the meeting.

Su Yiran, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, addressed the meeting to express the province's determination to implement the instruction. In his speech, Comrade Su Yiran stressed: It is necessary to resolutely follow the decision of the CPC Central Committee in regard to party rectification and to do a good job in carrying out the party rectification drive with high standards and quality among the provincial level organs to create a new situation in party rectification work.

Efforts should be made to further strengthen leadership over the work so as to prevent in a down-to-earth manner the launching of the party rectification drive perfunctorily and superficially. In waging the present party rectification drive, the provincial level organs should concentrate their efforts on profoundly studying the documents concerning party rectification, on conducting transformation while carrying out the drive, on weeding out the "three-category" elements, and on building the third echelon of officials.

Comrade Su Yiran stated: It is necessary to adequately extend the time of studying the party rectification documents and to readjust the original arrangement for the drive. We had originally planned that units assigned to the first stage of the party rectification drive should concentrate their efforts on engaging in document study until the end of January and should shift their endeavor to examine their problems in February in line with the demands set forth by the documents. Judging from the current situation, we have not engaged in penetratingly studying some fields of the documents. The development of the study campaign also has not been even. All of this will hardly ensure the quality of the party rectification work. Therefore, we have decided to slightly readjust the original arrangement for the party rectification drive. The 6 leading bodies of the provincial level organs including the Standing Committee of the provincial CPC Committee and 24 units assigned to the first stage of the party rectification drive may extend their document studying period to the end of February and shift their endeavor to examine their problems in line with the demands set forth by the documents in March. Other first-stage units may extend their document study period to the end of April and may shift their endeavor to examine their problems in line with the demands set forth by the documents in May. Following the basic conclusion of the party rectification work among the department and bureau organs, the subordinate units of various departments and bureaus should successively carry out their party rectification work under the leadership of the department and bureau party committees or groups, and should complete their party rectification work in the first half of 1985.

Comrade Su Yiran stated: In studying the party rectification documents, it is imperative to hold discussions while engaging in study and to integrate study with reality to truly upgrade understanding and unify thinking. On the basis of unifying thinking, each unit should discover and define the major problems that have to be dealt with during the party rectification drive and should work out the basic measures for solving these problems. They should also define the problems that should be improved along with launching the drive and should further revise their plan for the party rectification drive through discussion joined by the broad masses of party members in order to win their support and supervision and to realistically prevent the launching of the party rectification drive in a perfunctory and superficial manner.

Comrade Su Yiran stated: It is necessary to do a good job in unifying understanding on some major questions. In line with the spirit of the instruction recently given by the leading comrades of the CPC Central Committee, we should stress the following several aspects in unifying thinking by integrating the party rectification drive with the actual provincial situation:

1. It is necessary to foster confidence in the drive. What is most important is that we should have confidence in the party rectification drive, in the current CPC Central Committee, and in building socialism that reflects the Chinese characteristics.
2. It is necessary to conduct transformation. This means that we should create a new situation in all fields of the province's work. Various organs should deal with their prominent professional problems that should be approached or solved from the high plane of implementing the CPC Central Committee's line, principles and policies.

3. It is necessary to block the malpractice of seeking private gains by taking advantage of power and position, and the bureaucracy of not being responsible to the party and the people.

4. It is necessary to weed out factionalism and to strictly enforce discipline. Efforts should be made to eliminate "three-category" elements so as to purify organization. In weeding out "three-category" elements, we have lacked sufficient understanding and have not done a good job. This has enabled some units and localities not to successfully implement the resolution adopted at the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and the spirit of the 12th CPC Congress. This has adversely affected the handling of problems in regard to weeding out "three-category" elements and of historic questions left over from the past, and the selection and promotion of middle-aged and young cadres.

In launching the party rectification drive, we must clearly discern the serious harm caused by factionalism and should weed out factionalism resolutely and thoroughly. At present, the main manifestation of factionalism is that some persons still say things of a factionalist nature, such as saying that this faction is right and that is wrong. In doing things, making speeches, and employing cadres, some still take the stand of a faction or a factionalist viewpoint without following the party's principles. In dealing with cases of bad elements and evil deeds, some only dealt with the wrongdoers of one faction and took no action against those of another faction. They even punished those of one faction in a lenient manner while not giving any punishment to those of another. In weeding out the "three-category" elements, some did away with those of this faction but did nothing to those of that faction. Furthermore, some persons still engage in factionalist activities that cannot be tolerated by Communist Party members. As for factionalist ideas, it is necessary to conduct serious criticism against them. Those who still engage in factionalist activities must be strictly dealt with. In approaching the issue of weeding out "three-category" elements, all party members, particularly leading cadres at all levels, should orient their thinking to the principle in which all "three-category" elements, no matter which faction they belonged to in the past, should be weeded out in a resolute manner, and by no means should they weed out the "three-category" elements of this faction and not weed out those of that faction.

5. It is necessary to adopt a correct attitude toward the experience and lessons gained by the province in the period since the Great Cultural Revolution. In approaching these experiences and lessons, we must orient our thinking on implementing the resolution adopted at the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and the report made by the provincial CPC Committee at the 4th provincial party congress.

In studying or discussing the major aspects mentioned above, it is necessary to bear in mind the reality, to discover contradictions and to hold discussion by integrating discussion with existing erroneous opinions and acts to clearly distinguish right and wrong. Only in this way can we truly upgrade our understanding and unify our thinking.

Comrade Su Yiran stated: On the basis of studying the documents, each unit should convene a session or an enlarged session of its party committee or group in an effort to find out problems that should be exactly dealt with during the party rectification drive. All opinions offered at the discussion should be known by the broad masses of party members and should be discussed by them as well. Then, all correct opinions stemming from the discussion should be put together. In discussing problems, each unit should not describe them in only general terms, but should present them with concrete facts.

For example, what is the reason for the failure to successfully understand the line, principles, and policies set forth by the party during the period since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and to successfully implement the line, principles, and policies? What effect has the failure exerted on the work? What are the major problems emerging from malpractices? What extent has the serious problem reached? Moreover, does the unit have factionalist problems? Which field in the unit has the factionalist problem and what damage has the factionalist problem brought about? All in all, every unit should work out accurate and concrete measures for dealing with major problems during the party rectification drive. By no means will they handle the work without meticulous care.

Comrade Su Yiran stated: Following the establishment of rotational training classes without engaging in production, units that have been assigned to the first stage of the drive must continue to uphold the system of taking 2 days for document study per week. Units that have been assigned to the second stage of the drive should hold the rotational training classes in a planned manner without engaging in production with the participation of backbone party members or party members and the term of these rotational classes should not be less than 15 days. Meanwhile, it is necessary to earnestly uphold the system of studying 1 day per week.

Comrade Su Yiran stated: It is necessary for units to earnestly uphold the principles of possessing the following three conditions before shifting their studying period in their endeavor to examine their problems in line with the demands set forth by the party rectification documents: 1) We have studied all rectification documents that are assigned to the campaign, have upgraded our understanding on major problems, and have unified our thinking; 2) we have been clear about the major problems that should be dealt with during the drive by holding discussion while engaging in studying documents; and 3) we have taken concrete action in conducting a transformation while launching the party rectification drive. Units that have succeeded in meeting these conditions may shift their studying period to an examination operation. Otherwise, they should continue their study. As for the issue of whether or not units have qualified for shifting their studying period to examination operation, they should hold a discussion with the participation of the broad masses of party members. Meanwhile, it is also necessary to enable the nonparty masses to know what the party is going to reform or consolidate and to have an opportunity to offer their suggestions.

In conclusion, Comrade Su Yiran stressed: In conducting a transformation at present while launching the party rectification drive, it is necessary to regard the endeavor to correct malpractices as a breakthrough. Except for a peculiar reason, all exposed malpractices should be dealt with one by one before the end of March. While earnestly correcting malpractice, we should also actively do a good job in conducting a transformation in other fields. All provincial level organs, including the provincial CPC Committee that should set an example in the drive, should vigorously establish or improve responsibility systems and should exert all-out efforts to improve work style and work methods so as to effectively overcome the "five-excessives," to continuously upgrade work quality and efficiency, and to do a good job in economic work and other work.

SHANDONG'S SU YIRAN ON PARTIES' COOPERATION

SK211008 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 20 Jan 84

[Text] On 19 January, responsible persons of the provincial democratic parties and Federation of Industrialists and Businessmen held a joint meeting to report the situation of the national conference of all democratic parties and to discuss ways for implementing the guidelines of the national conference and the work of this year.

Su Yiran, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee; Lu Maozeng, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee; Li Zichao, chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee; and Zhou Xingfu, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee listened to the report at the meeting. Xu Wenyuan, vice chairman of the provincial Democratic National Construction Association and Federation of Industrialists and Businessmen; (Zhang Rongxiang), secretary-general of Jiu San San Society and [words indistinct]; Guo Yicheng, chairman of the provincial Democratic League; and (Zhang Xitian), vice chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee of Kuomintang successively delivered reports on the grand occasion and key guidelines of the national conference of all democratic parties.

They unanimously held: The party Central Committee attaches extreme importance to the national conference of all democratic parties and the national conference of Federation of Industrialists and Businessmen and sent messages of congratulation to the conferences.

Leading persons of the party and the state met individually with representatives from the conferences and all the representatives and members of the conferences were greatly inspired.

They pledged to implement the guidelines of the conferences as soon as possible, to strive to create a new situation in the work of all democratic parties and Federation of Industrialists and Businessmen, and to make contributions to our four modernizations and to the realization the reunification of the motherland.

After listening to the report, Comrade Su Yiran made a speech. First of all, he introduced the great and good situation in our province's political and economic fronts and fully reaffirmed the work of our province's democratic parties and Federation of Industrialists and Businessmen.

He said: Through waging the struggle against our common enemies, that is, to overturn imperialism, feudalism, and bureaucrat-capitalism, our party and all democratic parties established relationships of cooperation and [words indistinct]. In the past decades, we achieved our cooperation work. From now on, we must continue implementing the principle of long-term coexistence and mutual supervision and the principle of treating each other with all sincerity and sharing weal and woe, and work together to achieve our plans.

He urged comrades of all democratic parties and the Federation of Industrialists and Businessmen to conscientiously implement the guidelines of the conferences, enhance the ideological and organizational construction, upgrade the understanding of patriotism and socialism, enthusiastically help the party conduct party rectification, and eliminate spiritual pollution and contribute efforts to the four modernizations.

CHEN GUODING AT SHANGHAI ARMY-PEOPLE TEA PARTY

OW220931 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Jan 84

[Excerpts] The 1984 Shanghai municipal Spring Festival tea party for supporting the army and the government was held in the banquet hall of the Shanghai Exhibition Hall on the afternoon of 20 January.

Attending the tea party were leading comrades of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee, the municipal People's Congress Standing Committee, the municipal People's Government and the municipal CPPCC Committee, Chen Guodong, Hu Lijiao, Yang Di, Wang Daohan, and Ruan Chongwu; and leading comrades of the PLA units stationed in Shanghai and the municipal Armed Police Corps, Guo Tao, (Wang Chengxi), (Shi Yong), (Wang Yong), Hu Guangyu, (Xing Yichang), (Wang Yan), (Wang Guanliang), (Jiang Guangming) and (Pan Qihuai).

Present at the tea party were full and alternate members of the CPC Central Committee and members of the Central Advisory Commission in Shanghai and responsible persons of other departments concerned.

On behalf of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee, the municipal People's Government and the people of Shanghai, Comrade Wang Daohan extended festive greetings and cordial regards to comrades of the PLA units stationed in Shanghai and the municipal Armed Police Corps. He said: In the new year we should do better to inherit and carry forward the glorious tradition of maintaining army-government and army-civilian harmony, effectively support the armymen and give preferential treatment to their dependents, further strengthen army-government and army-civilian unity, establish and develop a new-type army-government and army-civilian relationship, and make common efforts to achieve the grand goals laid down by the 12th National CPC Congress.

On behalf of the army units stationed in Shanghai and the municipal Armed Police Corps, Commander of the Shanghai Garrison District Guo Tao extended festive greetings to and expressed high respect for party and government leaders of Shanghai and people from all circles at the meeting. He said: In the new year we should modestly learn from the people, promote revolutionization, modernization and regularization in the army, and strengthen army-government and army-civilian unity; meanwhile, we should actively support and participate in socialist construction, cooperate with local authorities in safeguarding public order and contribute our share to creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization.

At the tea party, literary and art workers of Shanghai performed outstanding operatic, musical, acrobatic and magic shows.

ZHEJIANG, JIANGSU LEADERS HELP WITH SNOW REMOVAL

OW210014 [Editorial Report] Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin at 1030 GMT on 19 January carries a report on an "emergency circular" issued by the office of the Zhejiang Provincial People's Government to various provincial, prefectural and county departments, urging them to take prompt actions to guard against damage caused by the recent snowstorm. The circular cites the meteorological station's forecast that "rainy and snowy weather" will continue in Zhejiang for several days, and urges government organs of localities along highways and railways to organize armymen and people to remove snow to ensure normal passenger and freight transportation. The circular also urged people in the countryside to remove snow from tea groves and other crops so as to reduce losses, and to pay attention to protecting their livestock from cold.

The same service, in another report, says that "leaders and thousands of commanders, fighters and militiamen of the provincial Military District, PLA units stationed in Hangzhou and the provincial armed police units [sheng wu zhuang jing cha bu dui]" have been taking part in removing snow from Hangzhou's main streets. The report says that, on the morning of 19 January Kang Mingcai, commander; Ma Jiliang, political commissar; (Li Qing), chief of staff; and (Wu Hongge), director of the Political Department of the provincial Military District, led over 500 officers and men of their offices and affiliated units to remove snow from a highway. Over 3,000 officers and men and militiamen of the Hangzhou Military Subdistrict have been removing snow from streets, helping travelers at various terminals in Hangzhou and protecting the flowers and plants around the scenic Xi Hu in Hangzhou.

Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 19 January carries three reports on snowstorms in Jiangsu. One report says the Jiangsu Provincial CPC Committee and the provincial People's Government issued a "supplementary circular" on 19 January, giving the following instructions in connection with the recent snowstorm: leading cadres themselves must take part in sweeping snow; urban areas' water supply systems and water conservancy projects must be thoroughly checked to ensure normal functioning; ships mooring in rivers must take shelter at safe locations before the rivers freeze; reliable measures be taken to guard against collapse of old buildings and flimsy shelters in some marketplaces; shock forces be organized to ensure normal functioning of main thoroughfares and power supply and communications systems; commodities needed during the Spring Festival must be delivered on time; normal supply of vegetables and nonstaple foods must be ensured; the livelihoods of those who have been injured and who need assistance must be properly taken care of by departments and neighborhoods concerned; coal and power needed by major factories and mines must be properly arranged so as to ensure their normal production; main streets, stations, piers and other major centers must be patrolled "around the clock" to guard against "sabotage by bad people"; and special organs must be set up in all cities and countries to take charge of combating snow, preventing cold and doing relief work.

In another report the same service says that since 18 January leading comrades of the provincial CPC Committee and People's Government have been working at various terminals, piers, bridges, hospitals, power stations and marketplaces in Nanjing to inspect how they have been combating the snowstorm. On the morning of 19 January, the report continues, Han Peixin, Shen Daren, Gu Xiulian, Zhou Ze and other leading members and over 200 cadres of provincial organs took part in sweeping snow on various main streets.

The same service carries a report saying that 10,000 officers and men of the PLA units and various PLA colleges and schools in Nanjing have been engaged in removing snow from various main streets in Nanjing. The report says that Xiang Shouzhi, commander of the Nanjing PLA units; and Wang Jingmin, Zhou Deli, Wei Jinshan and other leading comrades have been taking part in removing snow at various thoroughfares and the Chang Jiang bridge at Nanjing.

GUANGZHOU PLA REPORTS REFORMED TRAINING METHODS

OW221900 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0031 GMT 21 Jan 84

[Excerpts] Guangzhou, 21 Jan (XINHUA) -- A review of the Guangzhou PLA units' yearly training which ended not long ago, shows that their reform of training produced a gratifying result of less time used and higher efficiency. Cadres and fighters have come to realize that knowledge is power and science produces fighting capacity. Last year, over 50 divisions and regiments of the Guangzhou PLA units conducted 154 experimental reforms in their training system, content, methods and equipment, all with initial success.

In experimental quick-response training, the leading organ of a certain division employed comprehensive, parallel and flow-process methods in accordance with the scientific principles of comprehensive planning, simplified command procedures and channels, and did away with the defects of excessive formality, copiousness and repetition in combat documents, thereby increasing efficiency by 100 percent in a given period of time.

A certain artillery regiment completed the year's training 3 months ahead of time by carrying out 6 reforms including electronic computation of firing data and using the computing method to determine combat formations. Each time range practice made better marks.

Prompted by the reforms conducted on all fronts throughout the country, the Guangzhou PLA units' reforms in training have the following four features: 1) Everybody is now clear about the guiding concept "science produces fighting capacity" and is opposed to foolhardiness and arbitrary command; 2) everybody takes a scientific attitude toward traditional army training and dares to challenge the old conventions and limits; 3) primary consideration is given to equipment currently available and 4) scientific methods are adopted in an orderly manner, step by step, and experiments are carried out in selected areas before being popularized, without going in for arbitrary uniformity or rushing headlong into all-units action.

GUANGXI'S QIAO XIAOGUANG ON CIVILIZED VILLAGES

OW230501 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0242 GMT 22 Jan 84

[By reporters Zheng Guolian and Liu Nanchang]

[Excerpts] Nanning, 22 January (XINHUA) -- Qiao Xiaoguang, first secretary of the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, recently told XINHUA reporters that the border guards and people of all nationalities along the boarder in Guangxi have carried out various activities to build civilized villages and townships, turning these villages and townships into genuine bastions of steel along the 1,000-li border. In the past year, the army men and people in Guangxi's border region built nearly 400 civilized villages and townships.

Joining the army men in building civilized villages and townships, the broad masses have whipped up a high tide in studying science and broadening their general knowledge. As a result, the number of illiterates has been reduced, the people's cultural level has been raised, and feudal, outmoded customs and habits have been eliminated. Production responsibility systems of all types have been further improved and developments have been made in production. During the past years, communes and brigades along the border have reaped good harvests in grain and the border people's living standards have been raised despite the incessant provocations and harassments made by the Vietnamese armed personnel against us.

Qiao Xiaoguang highly praised the army-men for their strenuous efforts in joining their efforts with the local people to build civilized villages and townships. He said: All the PLA units, military subcommands, and People's Armed Forces departments along the border have coordinated with the local party and government organs to set up joint army-people leading groups to build civilized villages and townships and work out plans. The PLA units have helped the local organs extensively develop the "five stresses, four beauties and three loves" activities to educate the people. More than 3,000 learn-from-Lei Feng teams in various PLA border units have vigorously carried out activities in townships, villages, hilly areas, and border cities inhabited by the people of Zhuang, Miao, and Yao nationalities and joined the people of national minorities in beautifying villages and townships, promoting cultural activities, and propagating new customs and habits. In addition to protecting border inhabitants in production, the border PLA units have also contributed some 400,000 work days in support of border construction.

He hoped that in the new year, the army-men and people in the border area would work hard shoulder to shoulder even more extensively and penetrating, earnestly carry out joint activities to build civilized villages and townships, and turn all villages and townships along the 1,000-li border into socialist, civilized, and impregnable bastions of steel.

HENAN DISCUSSES RECRUITMENT OF NEW CPC MEMBERS

HK201432 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 17 Jan 84

[Text] The provincial CPC Committee Organization Department held a provincial forum on work related to the recruitment of new party members from 11 to 15 January in Yu County. Attending the meeting were comrades in charge of organizational work at all prefectural and city CPC committees, the CPC committee of the organizations directly under the provincial authorities, the Zhengzhou Railway Bureau, provincial CYL Committee, Zhongyuan oil field CPC Committee and other units.

At the forum, the attendants further studied the CPC Central Committee's resolution on party rectification, and listened to a relay of the spirit of the national forum on work related to the recruitment of new party members, which was sponsored by the CPC Central Committee Organization Department. The Nanyang Prefectural CPC Committee, the Yu County CPC Committee, Kaifeng cotton mill, the Henan Teachers Institute, Jiaozhuo Mining Bureau, and other units gave briefings on their experiences in doing work related to the recruitment of new party members.

The forum held: Since 1982, party organizations at all levels in our province have conscientiously implemented the spirit of the minutes of the CPC Central Committee Organization Department's forum on work related to the recruitment of new party members and of the speech concerning the work of recruiting new party members from among middle-aged intellectuals. They have earnestly strengthened their leadership over, formulated plans for, and stressed the key links of this work and vigorously grasped the training, education, and evaluation of our intellectuals. They have persisted in maintaining the criteria for the qualification of party members, strictly followed the procedures for the recruitment of new party members, and guaranteed the quality of new party members thus making great achievements in their work related to the recruitment of new party members. By the end of 1983, the province had recruited more than 59,000 new party members. These new party members have three marked special features. They are young, educated, and of fine political quality.

According to our statistics, among these new party members, 55.4 percent are model workers, advanced workers, model teachers, fine doctors of the people, new march shock workers, March 1st Red banner pacesetters, and masters of technical transformation; 27.3 percent are professional technological workers of various fields; 44.2 percent are backbone workers on the forefront of industrial and agricultural production; 80.5 percent are young and middle-aged people under 45; and 51.8 percent have educational backgrounds higher than senior middle school level.

Through the discussion in the forum, the guiding idea on the recruitment of new party members has been further clarified. The forum also discussed the question of how to further satisfactorily do work related to the recruitment of new party members in light of the spirit of the CPC Central Committee's decision on party rectification.

The meeting held: Concerning recruitment, as put forth in the decision on party rectification, of those new party members recruited during and after party rectification from among those fine elements who are willing to devote themselves to the cause of socialism and communism, we should pay relatively greater attention to recruiting party members from the staff and workers on the forefront of industry, communications, financial and commercial fields, young peasants, PLA fighters and commanders, intellectuals in all trades and professions, and students in our higher educational institutions and special secondary schools. Moreover, we should pay greater attention to recruiting new party members from among women and minority nationalities.

In recruiting new party members, we must persist in maintaining the criteria for party members and guarantee the quality of our party members. We should recruit a person as soon as he becomes qualified. We should prevent closed-doorism and forbid the practice of hastily recruiting new party members. This is an important guideline governing the work of recruiting party members at present. It is also the concrete embodiment in the new historical period of the principle on the conscientious and careful recruitment of new party members. We should resolutely implement this principle.

The forum stressed: At present, localities and units where party rectification has already begun should regard satisfactory carrying out of the work of recruiting new party members as an important measure to consolidate and develop the results of party rectification. They should grasp the training, education, and evaluation of intellectuals there and make the intellectuals undergo education and training in the process of party rectification. As soon as they have satisfactorily undergone training, we should admit them into our party. In localities and units where party rectification has not yet begun, recruitment of new party members should be regarded as routine work which should be satisfactorily grasped. They should link recruitment of new party members with the strategic task of training the third echelon and through sound work, promptly admit into the party ranks those who are indeed qualified to be party members.

MAO ZHIYONG ATTENDS HUNAN WORK MEETING

HK201316 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 19 Jan 84

[Text] The provincial conference on ideological and political work among workers and staff of enterprises was held in Changsha yesterday. A total of 300 persons attended the conference, including responsible persons in charge of ideological and political work from all prefectures, autonomous prefectures, and cities; responsible persons from relevant departments directly under provincial organs; CPC committee secretaries from some factories and mines whose ranks are equivalent to that of a prefectural level leader or a PLA divisional level leader; and representatives from some advanced units.

Yesterday morning, Mao Zhiyong, first secretary of the provincial CPC committee, presided over the conference. Jiao Linyi, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, delivered a report entitled: "Earnestly Carry Out the Spirit of the Outlines and Vigorously Strengthen Ideological and Political Work Among Staff and Workers of Enterprises."

This conference was held by the provincial CPC Committee. The main purpose of the conference is: In accordance with the spirit of the 12th CPC National Congress, earnestly study and carry out the guidelines on ideological and political work among staff and workers of state-run enterprises, further strengthen ideological and political work among staff and workers of enterprises, and strive to create a new situation in ideological and political work among staff and workers of enterprises in the province. In his report, Comrade Jiao Linyi seriously reviewed and summed up the achievements made by the province over the past few years in carrying out ideological and political work among staff and workers of enterprises, analyzed the current situation related to ideological and political work among staff and workers of enterprises, and raised concrete tasks for the future.

Comrade Jiao Linyi said: A good situation has appeared in which the whole party highly values and is making continuous efforts to strengthen ideological and political work among staff and workers of enterprises. We must be fully confident, lose no time to work hard under the leadership of the CPC Central Committee, and make contributions to creating a new situation in ideological and political work among staff and workers of enterprises and to revitalizing Hunan's socialist economic undertaking.

Yesterday afternoon, the delegates were divided into groups to study guidelines on ideological and political work among staff and workers of enterprises and hold discussions based on reality.

CHI BIQING GUIZHOU MEETING ON PEOPLE'S MILITIA

HK201331 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 19 Jan 84

[Text] Yesterday morning, [19 January] the People's Armed Forces Committee of the Guizhou Provincial CPC Committee held its seventh session, calling on the militiamen of the whole province to center on economic construction in playing the backbone and exemplary role of the people's militia in the new year and to fight for the revitalization of Guizhou.

The session summed up the people's militia work in the province over the past year and held that the province achieved remarkable results in people's militia work last year under the leadership of the provincial CPC Committee and the provincial government. The vast number of militiamen took an active part in the building of socialist and spiritual civilization and took the lead in implementing the guiding principles and policies of the party and government, in observing laws and decrees, in developing production and becoming rich by diligent work, in observing conventional rules and local regulations, in transforming social traditions, and in carrying out family planning. In the province, there are now a total of 1,070 civilized villages, factories, and mines which were built with people's militia as the key force. Meanwhile, the vast number of militiamen have cooperated with public security departments in hitting hard at criminal elements, making contributions to maintaining public order.

The session discussed and studied problems related to the building of the people's militia in the province, calling on leaders at various levels in the province to further implement the instructions of the CPC Central Committee, the State Council, and the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee on strengthening the building of the people's militia work centered on economic construction. It is necessary to organize and mobilize militiamen to create, learn from, and catch up with advanced elements and to vie with each other in becoming pacesetters in production, so that the militiamen can play a backbone and exemplary role in fulfilling the province's plan for industrial and agricultural production and in fighting for realization of the program set forth at the 12th CPC National Congress and for the revitalization of Guizhou.

Chi Biqing, first secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, presided over the session and delivered a speech.

GUIZHOU LEADERS PLANT TREES IN GUIYANG 21 JAN

HK220322 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 21 Jan 84

[Summary] On 21 January, leading comrades of the party, government, and army in Guizhou and Guiyang including Chi Biqing, Su Gang, Wang Chaowen, Song Shugong, Jin Feng, (Wang Zheng), (Jiao Bin), and (Xia Yewen) took part in planting trees in the outskirts of Guiyang.

YIN FATANG ATTENDS XIZANG RECTIFICATION MEETING

HK230310 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 21 Jan 84

[Text] In order to further implement the principle of carrying out party rectification and making improvements at the same time and to make the party rectification work carried out in the units to be rectified first develop in depth and thoroughness, on the afternoon of the 20th the autonomous regional party rectification guidance group held a report meeting of the responsible comrades of the departments concerned to look into how the work to correct the anomalies within the party has been done.

Responsible comrades of the autonomous regional CPC Committee such as Yin Fatang, Basang, Song Ziyuan, and Dan Zeng, and the responsible comrades of the Discipline Inspection Commission of the autonomous regional CPC Committee attended the meeting and listened to reports. The responsible comrades of the party organization of the autonomous regional Judicial Department and the responsible comrades of the party and government departments of Lhasa reported on the malpractices of some units in employing workers, how some cadres and workers have illegally occupied houses belonging to the public, how some people from the rural areas have been registered as city residents, and how these and other serious problems have been handled.

On hearing the reports, the responsible comrade of the autonomous regional CPC Committee pointed out: At present, when party rectification work is being carried out, all leading party departments should earnestly pay close attention to those important problems with which the masses are most concerned and about which the people have a lot of complaints. They should carry out party rectification and make improvements at the same time and solve these problems on time. This is an important task in party rectification.

As for the anomalies in employing laborers, in assigning living quarters to people, in registering permanent residence, and in selling commodities through personal influence, it is necessary to concentrate energy on correcting them thoroughly. We must not be overcautious in handling these problems but should vigorously and speedily implement our policy and have the courage to crack the hard nuts and to deal with powerful people in order to achieve remarkable success in party rectification work. In the future, it is necessary to stop people from capitalizing on their powers in seeking personal gains, from infringing on the interests of the masses, from abusing their positions to seek personal gains, from departing from the masses, from arousing the strong discontentment of the masses, and from ruining the party's high prestige among the masses.

As for those who, when party rectification is being carried out, knowingly violate discipline, make mistakes, and even refuse to acknowledge their mistakes, we should harshly handle and punish them. We must not be ambiguous. Party members and the cadres should take the lead in correcting the anomalies. Those comrades who have made mistakes should correct them on discovering them. In this way, the masses will have greater confidence in our party rectification work and we can lay a solid foundation for the smooth implementation of our party rectification work.

The responsible comrade of the autonomous regional CPC Committee also pointed out: In the course of correcting the anomalies within the party, it is necessary to strengthen ideological and political education for those comrades who have made mistakes and to adopt effective measures to guide and enlighten them so that they can take practical actions to correct their mistakes. In handling those comrades who have made mistakes, it is necessary to pay close attention to our policy and methods. We should strive to handle them with a correct, appropriate, and reasonable attitude. In addition, it is necessary to encourage the people within the party to share comforts and hardships with the masses, to be perfectly impartial, to emulate the noble spirit of the troops who built Xizang and the older generation of Xizang people who strove to be the first to bear hardships and the last to enjoy comforts, to acquire firmly the idea of serving the people, and to restore and carry forward the party's fine style and tradition through party rectification.

At the meeting, the responsible comrade of the regional party rectification guidance group summed up the work recently done by various units to correct the anomalies and asked all departments concerned to mobilize all forces in society, rely on the masses, continue to make efforts, summarize experiences, and exploit the present success. In addition, he also made specific arrangements for investigating and handling the problems in employing laborers, in assigning living quarters, in registering permanent residence, in implementing the policy toward patriotic personages, and in commodity supply.

YIN FATANG ATTENDS XIZANG MEMORIAL MEETING

HK210348 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 20 Jan 84

[Summary] A memorial service for Comrade Dege Gesangwangdui, vice chairman of the regional People's Congress Standing Committee, was held in Lhasa today. The meeting was attended by responsible comrades of the party, government, and army in the region including Yin Fatang, Pagbalha Geleg Namgya, Duo jie Caidan, Basang, Song Ziyuan, Zhang Xiangming, Duo ji Gairang, Cao Xu, Li Wenshan, Ba Sang, Dan Zeng, Shengqin Luosangjianzan, Xue kang Tudengnima, Langjie, Jiangzhong Zhaxiduoji, Peng Zhe, Niu Ruizhou, Zhang Zengwen, Yang Zongxin, Pu Qiong, Jiangcuo, Jipu Pingcuocideng, (Wu Changqi), (Zhang Fengqi), (Ma Dexue), (Zhang Jinshan), and (Zheng Ying). Pagbalha Geleg Namgya read the memorial speech. Yin Fatang presided at the service.

HEBEI RIBAO COMMENTS ON PROBLEMS IN IDEOLOGY

HK220638 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 21 Jan 84

[Report on 22 January HEBEI RIBAO commentator's article: "Do a Good Job in Ideological Rectification, Focusing on Understanding of and Attitude to the Line of the Third Plenary Session"]

[Text] The article says: The party rectification study in the provincial organs in the past 2 months has already produced initial results in simultaneous study, discussion, rectification, and correction of shortcomings. As a result of seriously studying the documents and profoundly appreciating their spiritual essence, closely centering on the fundamental issue of understanding of and attitude to the party's line, principles, and policies since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the party members have spontaneously carried out in-depth study and thinking, discussion and review, and have grasped the key points and the vital issues. This practice should be vigorously carried forward.

The article points out: At one stage there were twists and turns in the province's work of bringing order out of chaos after the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. Due to the fact that leftist ideology had not been systematically cleared away and some party members and cadres could not truly succeed in maintaining political unity with the Central Committee, the unfolding of work throughout the province was seriously hampered. After Comrade Gao Yang came to preside over work in the province, the leading core of the provincial CPC committee strengthened unity and firmly implemented the party's line, principles, and policies. Relatively great progress has been made in all work. People at all levels hold that work in Hebei has taken on a new face.

However, we must soberly realize that our progress in certain areas of work is not great enough, and there are still many unsatisfactory features. The most fundamental cause of this state of affairs is that there are still quite a large number of comrades who have not yet sufficiently corrected their attitude to the party's line since the third plenary session. Some have not completely turned their thinking around, some have not turned it well, and others are not too keen in implementing the party's line. Many comrades are subjectively willing to maintain political unity with the Central Committee, but they are not too good at translating this into practical action. In particular, many leading cadres are politically obtuse and ideologically conservative, and are unable to do their work in a creative way in accordance with the Central Committee's guidelines and in light of Hebei's realities. The ideological line of proceeding from reality in everything, linking theory with reality, seeking truth from facts, and testing and developing truth in practice has not taken root in their minds.

Solving these problems is precisely an important content of party rectification, a major matter for Hebei, and the desire of the party members.

The article says: The practice of party rectification study in the past 2 months shows that the study is done well in units where the party members, and especially the leading cadres, truly get involved, and seriously engage in discussion, review, and correction of shortcomings. The awareness of the party members is enhanced and good results are achieved in rectification in those units. It was not surprising the some years ago certain comrades were influenced by leftism, since the province did not smoothly and thoroughly carry out the work of eliminating leftist influence. The current problem is that certain comrades who know very well that they have leftist thinking and are still bound up by leftism are unwilling or do not dare to face this squarely and do something about it, but instead just engage in empty talk. This is an expression of weak party spirit. It is also extremely erroneous behavior in failing to be serious and responsible in party rectification.

We must encourage the party members to dare to expose their own thinking and to set out the problems and their views. We should stimulate their awareness and have them speak their minds to the party organization. In this way their understanding can be enhanced.

The article says in conclusion: To do a good job in ideological rectification in the course of party rectification studies, focusing on understanding of and attitude to the line of the third plenary session, is the main guarantee for implementing the party's line, principles, and policies since the third plenary session, and creating a new situation in work in Hebei. The party organizations at all levels must further guide the whole body of party members to [words indistinct] in light of the spirit of the documents and solve in depth the ideological problems that actually exist among them, to reach the goal of unifying thinking. On problems on which opinions differ, it is necessary to adopt the principle of setting out the facts and speaking reason, launch criticism and self-criticism, distinguish between right and wrong, and enhance awareness. We must step up ideological work for comrades who made serious mistakes and have not for the moment enhanced awareness, and patiently help and educate them to improve their understanding and correct the mistakes.

SHANXI'S LI LIGONG ADDRESSES CADRES ON RESTRUCTURING

HK230444 Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 22 Jan 84

[Text] Yesterday afternoon, responsible comrades of the provincial CPC Committee held a discussion meeting with some middle-aged and young cadres who have entered leading bodies during structural reform. Li Ligong, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, earnestly requested them to talk freely about their feelings, results, and difficulties in their new posts and asked them to raise valuable opinions on the work of the provincial CPC Committee and the provincial government so as to assist the provincial CPC Committee and the provincial government in carrying out party rectification.

At the meeting, some 20 middle-aged and young cadres from provincial organs, prefectures, cities, and counties delivered speeches one after another, holding cordial talks with leaders of the provincial CPC Committee, exchanging views on work, and discussing the strategic problem of how to build Shanxi.

On those matters which can be promptly resolved, the leaders of the provincial CPC Committee either immediately promised to settle them or specially instructed someone to resolve the matters within a time limit. All the participating comrades were greatly inspired and encouraged by the deep concern and vigorous support shown by the leaders of the provincial CPC Committee for middle-aged and young cadres. They said that they will live up to the great expectation of the older generation, be modest and prudent, guard against arrogance and rashness, and learn from veteran comrades in their practical work so as to reach political unanimity with the CPC Central Committee with their practical action. They will consciously resist the corrosion and pollution of unhealthy practices and resolutely fight against them. They will be persons who have a firm political stand, work diligently, study hard, and have a solid working style and noble character. They will maintain and carry forward the party's glorious tradition and make new contributions in the new year.

Responsible comrades of the provincial CPC Committee Li Xiuren, Wang Senhao, Wang Kewen, and Lu Gongxun and responsible comrades of the Organization Department of the provincial CPC Committee attended the discussion meeting.

SHANXI'S LI LIGONG STRESSES CORRECTING FAULTS

HK220357 Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 21 Jan 84

[Excerpts] A rotational study course for leading cadres of the first group of provincial organs to undergo party rectification concluded on 21 January after 26 days of concentrated studies. Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Li Ligong spoke at the closing ceremony.

In his speech, Comrade Li Ligong said: An important task in this party rectification is to unify thinking and bring about a high degree of ideological and political unity in the whole party. It is first essential to have a clear idea on the importance of this issue. The provincial organs are the leading organs. The party's line, principles, and policies have to be implemented through them. How well this issue is solved has a direct bearing on a whole aspect and a whole line, and even affects work in the entire province. Hence, unless thinking is unified and the question of ideological line solved, party rectification will be done in a superficial way.

What is meant by a high degree of ideological and political unity? It means that we must not just acclaim in words but, more important, resolutely implement in our actual deeds the Central Committee's line, principles, and policies. Although some comrades do not openly boycott the Central Committee's principles and policies, they go in for pragmatism in implementing them; they implement things that suit themselves and do not implement those that do not, or else are openly obedient but secretly disobedient, and just talk about implementation in an empty way without taking action. Some comrades implement the Central Committee's instructions in a perfunctory way, or just implement and transmit them in a mechanical way without linking them to the actual conditions in their units. Through carrying out party rectification, we must first ensure that every link in the chain of leadership implements the Central Committee's line, principles, and policies properly.

Second, in carrying out this party rectification, we must completely correct malpractices of using one's powers or advantages in work to pursue private interests. This unhealthy trend is universal in our provincial organs.

Third, we must resolutely eliminate and clear away factionalist interference. The leading comrades of all units must attach importance to this issue, act strictly according to the party rectification decision and the party's principles and policies, keep clear heads, and avoid being fooled by factionalism. People who pursue factionalism must be criticized and educated. Those who fail to mend their ways must be dealt with severely. Leading cadres must take the lead in overcoming factionalism and strengthening party spirit. They must stick to principles, and avoid saying or doing things detrimental to unity.

GOVERNMENT FORBIDS NEW POLITICAL PARTIES

OW140542 Taipei CNA in English 0304 GMT 14 Jan 84

[Text] Taipei, Jan. 14 (CNA) -- the government will not permit the formation of any new political parties other than those already in existence during the period of communist rebellion, Interior Minister Lin Yang-kang said Friday. Lin made the remarks in response to questions raised by the CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY concerning the reported formation of an association for support of nonpartisans which is likely to become a forerunner of a new political party.

The government has openly and clearly stated that during this trying time of communist rebellion there will be no more new parties except for those already in existence, Minister Lin stressed. With regard to establishing a private civic association, he said, the interested persons may file their application with the responsible authorities for obtaining approval in accordance with the requirements set forth in the related laws and regulations governing the creation of civic bodies.

EXECUTIVE YUAN WARNS OF PRC-USSR RAPPROCHMENT

OW180335 Taipei CNA in English 0306 GMT 18 Jan 84

[Text] Taipei, Jan. 18 (CNA) -- The Communists remain to be the root of uncertainty of the world and a threat to the freedom of the mainland, the Executive Yuan (cabinet) said Tuesday.

In the guidelines of the government administration worked out by the cabinet for the fiscal year 1985, the Yuan warned the United States and the Free World as well that the Peiping regime will continue to push ahead its rapprochement policy toward Moscow so as to increase its chips in talks with the West. The cabinet asked the democratic nations to abandon the policy of curbing the Soviet expansion by uniting the Chinese Communists. [sentence as received]

The Free World and the communist bloc are still in opposition of each other, the cabinet pointed out. To curb the Communist expansion and increase the regional security are common tasks for free countries, the cabinet said.

The Chinese Communist Party is undergoing a large-scale purge movement, and the party's internal power struggle will continue, the Yuan said. Economically, the Peiping regime has experienced a total failure under the doctrine of Marxism-Leninism. Chinese people on the mainland have lost their faith in communism. Under the circumstances, Chinese Communists will increase the use of united front tactics in the international politics in order to shunt their internal difficulties, the cabinet stated.

GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN COMMENTS ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS

On PRC-U.S. Relations

OW140540 Taipei CNA in English 0238 GMT 14 Jan 84

[Text] Taipei, Jan. 14 (CNA) -- Dr James Soong, director general of the Government Information Office [GIO], has told several visiting foreign journalists in the last few days that the ideological difference between Washington and Peiping, rather than the so-called "Taiwan issue" remains the basic obstacle to the progress of relations between the United States and the Chinese Communists.

Soong met correspondents with THE NEW YORK TIMES, the CHICAGO TRIBUNE, the British Broadcasting Corporation, and the Toronto GLOBE AND MAIL stationed in Peiping who came to visit Taipei during Communist Chinese "Premier" Chao Tzu-yang's current trip to the United States.

The communist system is totally different from the system of democracy and liberty in the United States, the GIO chief said, adding that the course of the Chinese Communists is opposite to that of a democratic country, unless Peiping abandons its socialist system.

The government spokesman reaffirmed the faith of this nation in U.S. President Ronald Reagan's commitment of not seeking to advance Washington-Peiping relations at the expense of the Republic of China. He said that the international credit of the United States will be tried should the welfare of the people of the Republic of China be sacrificed by the U.S. in the process of improving relations with the Chinese Communists.

Soong reminded the U.S. Government and the American people to take note of Peiping's aggressive attempt to invade Taiwan, which was again exposed in Chinese Communist "Premier" Chao Tzu-yang's remarks during his visit to the U.S.

Soong said the Americans should be able to understand better the importance of securing the ROC's defensive capability.

Speaking of U.S. technology transfers to Peiping, Soong called on the Americans to be especially careful in providing advanced technologies, nuclear technology in particular, to the Chinese Communists. He pointed out that the Chinese Communists, not a signatory to the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons treaty of 1968, never ceased their test explosions of nuclear devices.

The Chinese Communists cannot offer any support to the U.S. except on matters especially of interest to Peiping, Soong said. He cited Chao Tzu-yang's making it clear that Washington and Peiping can't possibly become strategic partners to counterbalance Soviet pressure because of the differences existing between them.

U.S. technology transfers to the Chinese Communists will not achieve the purpose of uniting the U.S. and Peiping to counterbalance Soviet expansion, and, quite on the contrary, it may lead to disturbance and disorder in Asia, according to Dr Soong.

Peiping's peace overtures and disguise of united front schemes, the GIO head declared, are aimed at misleading the Free World. As a matter of fact, Soong said, the ROC has never spared its efforts in reunifying China under the principles of freedom, democracy, and progress.

Denounces PRC Hong Kong Plan

OW172335 Taipei CNA in English 1500 GMT 17 Jan 84

[Text] Taipei, Jan. 17 (CNA) -- Dr James C.Y. Soong, government spokesman of the Republic of China, answering questions from the press, declared today that the Chinese Communists' "future plan" concerning Hong Kong was no more than bait to seduce the Chinese people of Hong Kong into entering the Chinese Communist cage.

Dr Soong said the Chinese Communists had drawn up the so-called "future plan" in accord with Article 31 of their "Constitution." In fact, he said, the "Constitution" has been revised many times. The Chinese Communists, he added, do not even know the meaning of a constitution, nor do they know how long the current "constitution" will endure.

Dr Soong said the Chinese Communists had specified that the conditions for Hong Kong would include making it a "special administrative zone" in 1977.

"Those with a clear view," he continued, "could easily see that the communists were using it as bait to seduce our Chinese compatriots in Hong Kong to enter into their cage.

"We would like to ask: No matter how attractively the Chinese Communists paint life in a cage, our compatriots in Hong Kong will really be left with a life without freedom."

He pointed out that a senior Chinese Communist official, Huan Hsiang, had publicly and boldly remarked that the Hong Kong people have only a choice between accepting Chinese Communist rule or transforming themselves into exiles.

"This means that the Chinese Communists will never change, but the Chinese people of Hong Kong will have to change.

"The proposed plan regarding Hong Kong's future is nothing but an illusion created to deceive and an attempt to pacify our Hong Kong compatriots in a time of transition."

Dr Soong pointed out that Hong Kong is part of Chinese territory and the Hong Kong people are Chinese.

"All people who live on Chinese soil have rights that are inalienable and cannot be taken away by anyone," he said. They have the right to decide the Chinese political and economic system and their own life style.

"People have the right to choose government but government has no right to exile people."

Dr Soong reiterated that the Republic of China had always had a steadfast position on Hong Kong, including these points:

Hong Kong should never be communized. Hong Kong's status as a free international port must be upheld so that economic development in the Asian and Pacific area will not be affected.

The sovereignty of Hong Kong must be returned to China and its prosperity and freedom maintained.

The wish of Hong Kong compatriots to seek freedom must be respected.

"Only when the Hong Kong issue is resolved under these principles can the interests of compatriots in Hong Kong and the earnest expectations of all Overseas Chinese be fulfilled," he said.

EDITORIAL ON 'HIGH TIDE' IN ROC-U.S. RELATIONS

OW180511 Taipei LIEN HO PAO in Chinese 11 Jan 84 p 2

[Editorial: "U.S. Congressional Delegations' Visits to the ROC and Upholding of the 'Taiwan Relations Act'"]

[Text] Just as the Chinese Communist chieftain, Chao Tzu-yang, is visiting the United States with a huge entourage, member of the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives and other leading U.S. personages are visiting the Republic of China in separate groups. Among the senators who have just arrived or concluded visits are Arlen Specter, Mark A. Hatfield, Frank Murkowski and Thomas F. Eagleton. Nine members of the House of Representatives, including Webb Franklin, Beill McCollum, Hank Brown and Bud Shuster, have visited or are visiting Taipei. Besides, many more congressmen and leading political personages are on their way to the Republic of China. A new high tide in the relationship between the United States and the Republic of China is emerging.

Although it is true that members of the U.S. Congress and other political personages are making visits during a congressional recess and, therefore, their visits are coincidental with and not aimed at "pouring cold water" on Chao Tzu-yang's U.S. visit, people cannot help being impressed by a sense of distinct contrast. On the surface and as reflected in news reports, Chao's U.S. visit appears to be extremely pompous and overbearing. From the viewpoint of pragmatic analysis, the bureaucratic jargon he utters at official occasions is no comparison to the remarks made by these old friends of the Republic of China while in Taipei, which are indeed being sincerely reciprocated. Haven't there been important talks between Stalin and Khrushchev on one side and U.S. presidents on the other, creating quite a stir for a while? These so-called important talks however became jokes in history in no time. On the other hand, meetings between old and understanding friends of different countries often remain happy memories and testify to historical friendships. We may take this view in regard to Chao's pompous U.S. visit and the string of Taipei visits by members of the U.S. Congress, friends of the Republic of China.

We are not indulging in wishful thinking when we say that the Taipei visits by U.S. senators and congressmen are no less important than Chao's U.S. visit. We say so on the basis of the fundamental facts of the U.S. political structure. The American political system separates the legislative, executive and judicial functions of government. The president's power and authority are tremendous, but those of Congress are not small either. In matters concerning actions abroad, the president has the power to cope with nearly all contingencies but in the end he has to look to Congress. If Congress does not approve or support him or is determined to boycott his action, it is impossible for the president to do what he intends to do. Not only can Congress prevent the President's action; it can also adopt an amendment to a bill or propose forthright its own bill to directly express the common will of Congress. In this connection, the most outstanding example in recent years is the "Taiwan Relations Act." The draft of the "Taiwan Relations Act" was proposed by the president, but the finalized content of this act is not at all what the executive branch meant it to be but is fully a reflection of the will of the U.S. Congress.

The U.S. Congress not only enacted the "Taiwan Relations Act" but constantly reviews and supervises its implementation. Therefore, the U.S. Congress is the author as well as the overseer and defender of the "Taiwan Relations Act." Without the special efforts made by sagacious congressmen in the past, the "Taiwan Relations Act" would not have had the many important clauses it has today.

Likewise, without constant review by Congress, and supervision and examination of how the executive branch implements it, some important clauses of the "Taiwan Relations Act" could have been shelved or reduced to a mere scrap of paper. Since there can be no implementation without supervision and surveillance, it is no exaggeration to say that the U.S. Congress is the real implementer of the "Taiwan Relations Act."

Since to a certain degree the "Taiwan Relations Act" protects Taiwan's security and the freedom and well being of the people of Taiwan as well as helps maintain the various substantive relations between the United States and the Republic of China, the U.S. Congress and the absolute majority of the American people support this act and hope for its longevity. On the contrary, the Chinese Communist, for the same reason, go all out to smear this act and will not feel at ease until they have it repealed. Even if it cannot be repealed for the time being, they will do whatever they can to have it revised piecemeal and eventually destroyed. The so-called "17 August communique" of 1982 was the Chinese Communists' initial success in this intrigue. Yet they are not contented with this but, reaching out for a yard after having taken an inch, they steadily and incessantly exert pressure on the United States. Although Chao has not laid special stress on this point during his current U.S. visit, he will never give up efforts to soften up the United States on the sly.

In this connection, Chao's U.S. visit and the U.S. congressmen's Taipei visits are virtually a new round in the triangular seesaw battle on this issue among Washington, Peiping and Taipei. As the United States has formal diplomatic relations with the Chinese Communists, its executive department, in particular the State Department, is inclined to be partial to the Chinese Communists, at least in appearance, and hopes that the "Taiwan Relations Act" will have little effect on relations between the United States and the Chinese Communists, the less the better. However, cherishing the law it has authored and attaching importance to friendship and substantive relations with the Republic of China, the U.S. Congress does all it can to uphold the "Taiwan Relations Act" and hopes that it will play its due political and historical role to the full. So, from a certain point of view, the seesaw battle over the "Taiwan Relations Act" is also a power struggle in foreign affairs between the president and the executive branch on the one hand and the U.S. Congress on the other. The U.S. Congress rightfully wants to have more power over diplomatic affairs while the executive branch intends to have it the other way around. The "Taiwan Relations Act" thus imperceptibly has become a central point in this issue. Therefore, unless the U.S. President is forceful enough to persuade Congress, it is hardly possible for the U.S. executive branch to repeal or substantially revise the "Taiwan Relations Act."

The greatest benefit of the U.S. congressmen's Taipei visits this time is that they have ample time to see for themselves our achievements and personally examine the Republic of China's weight and position in the whole Asian situation so that they will be more convinced of the importance of upholding the "Taiwan Relations Act" and continue to expand the substantive relations between the United States and the Republic of China. In other words, the visits to Taipei by U.S. congressional delegations for the purpose of "recharging batteries" have, both in form and substance, greatly detracted from Chao's U.S. visit, which looks impressive but lacks real worth.

MAGAZINE URGES NATIVE TAIWANESE VICE PRESIDENT

OW200630 Taipei MIN CHU JEN in Chinese No 24, 16 Jan 84 p 1

[Editorial: "Give Consideration To Choosing a Native Taiwanese for Vice Presidency"]

[Text] Recently newspapers and magazines have repeatedly speculated on the choice of persons for president and vice president.

Last June amid the responses from various circles throughout the country voicing their support for President Chiang in seeking reelection, this magazine published an article by Mr Li Lan-sheng, entitled "Advice on Mr Ching-kuo's Seeking Reelection," in which Mr Li said that in order to leave the post of vice president to native Taiwanese, it would be best if President Chiang did not seek reelection. This is the first, and the only, time that the local public opinion suggested that Mr Chiang Ching-kuo not seek reelection. Since then it has become increasingly certain that President Chiang will assume a second term. Now, the remaining question is who will be the choice for vice president.

Regrettably, speculation almost rules out the possibility of a native Taiwanese for the choice of vice president; all observers say that chances are very slim for a native Taiwanese vice president in the upcoming elections of president and vice president.

We believe that if the vice presidency is not assumed by a Taiwanese, it will seriously hamper the elimination of regionalism. The Taiwanese will certainly be hurt spiritually and emotionally by being deprived of the opportunity to participate in the core of power, thereby affecting political harmony.

In recent years the Kuomintang has appointed some native Taiwanese to the upper echelons of power. Although the representativeness of these Taiwanese personages leaves some doubt, the first step taken by the Kuomintang regime to bring the Taiwanese into the upper echelon of power has been welcomed and given a positive assessment at home and abroad.

Undoubtedly a Taiwanese vice president has symbolic political meaning. How can the Kuomintang regime, which has already taken root in Taiwan, disregard regional sentiments and a rational concept? How can the Kuomintang government, which has nominated candidates with prolonged residence in their locality in local elections in counties and cities of Taiwan Province, not realize the necessity of accepting the Taiwanese in the core of power?

In the United States, careful considerations have been given to the regional alignment of the president and vice president over the past 2 centuries. For example, incumbent President Reagan is a westerner, while Vice President Bush is from the midwest; former President Carter is a southerner and former Vice President Mondale is from the midwest; and late President Kennedy was an easterner and his vice president, Johnson, was a westerner.

The Kuomintang will soon hold its Central Standing Committee meeting to decide on the choice for president and vice president. We earnestly feel that in order to promote political harmony and eliminate the regional concept, the vice presidency, at least, should be filled by a Taiwanese.

TRADE WITH U.S., JAPAN INCREASED IN 1983

OW110015 Taipei CNA in English 1434 GMT 10 Jan 84

[Text] Taipei, Jan. 10 (CNA) -- The Republic of China's two-way trade in 1983 amounted to U.S. \$45.4 billion, up 10.5 percent over the total of 1982, according to statistics compiled by the Directorate General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics. The statistics indicate this nation's export and import value in 1983 totaled nearly U.S. \$25.12 billion and over U.S. \$20.28 billion respectively, registering an increase of 13.1 percent and 7.4 percent. The trade surplus for the year reached U.S. \$4.83 billion.

The United States remained the biggest trade partner of the ROC, buying U.S. \$11.33 billion worth of products from the ROC and selling nearly U.S. \$4.65 billion to that marketplace. The ROC continued to enjoy a favorable trade balance amounting to about U.S. \$6.69 billion in the two-way trade with the U.S. which totaled U.S. \$15.98 billion and accounted for 35.2 percent of the ROC's trade volume for the year.

Japan, as the second largest trade partner of the ROC, imported U.S. \$2.48 billion of Taiwan-made products in 1983. Imports from that East Asian country totaled nearly U.S. \$5.59 billion, representing 27.5 percent of the ROC's overall import volume for the year. This nation suffered a deficit amounting to almost U.S. \$3.1 billion in trading with Japan last year.

In December alone, the ROC had a trade surplus amounting to U.S. \$224 million, with exports totaling U.S. \$2.29 billion against imports totaling U.S. \$2.07 billion.

TAIWAN BANK GOVERNOR URGES ALASKA OIL EXPORT

OW131451 Hong Kong AFP in English 1328 GMT 13 Jan 84

[Text] Taipei, Jan 13 (AFP) -- Yu Kuo-hua, chairman of the newly established ad hoc committee on balancing trade between the United States and Taiwan, today called on the U.S. Government to lift the ban on the export of Alaskan oil so that Taiwan could buy it and balance the lopsided trade volume between the two countries.

The purchases of U.S. oil, he said, would immediately offset most of U.S. trade deficit with Taiwan, as Taiwan spent more than 4 billion U.S. dollars on oil bills last year, he pointed out.

If the Alaskan oil is permitted to be sold here, then Taiwan would switch purchases of its oil from other countries to the United States, he added.

Last year, Taiwan's trade surplus with the United States hit a record 6.686 billion U.S. dollars. The total two-way trade between the U.S. and Taiwan amounted to 15.978 billion U.S. dollars with Taiwan's exports totalling 11.332 billion and imports, 4.646 billion.

Mr Yu, who is currently chairman of the Council for Economic Planning and Development and governor of the Central Bank, said it is impossible for his country to write off all this surplus with import of American products only.

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